

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1919

VOL. XL NO. 220

## UCHIDA MANIFESTO SUPPLEMENTED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

"Frank Statement," He Says, but  
He Adds That United States  
Did Not Acquiesce in the Policy  
of Notes of 1915 and 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
President Wilson in a statement last  
night commenting on and supplement-  
ing the Uchida manifesto regarding  
the intentions of the Japanese Govern-  
ment respecting the Chinese Province  
of Shantung, characterized the Japa-  
nese pronouncement as a "frank state-  
ment" of policy. The President de-  
clared it should "remove many of the  
misunderstandings which had begun  
to accumulate about this question."

He supplemented the announcement by  
asserting that it was substantially the  
understanding reached with the Japa-  
nese delegates at the Peace Confer-  
ence on April 30, when the question  
was decided.

The President, in his statement, de-  
clared that reference in the Uchida  
statement to the agreement made be-  
tween China and Japan in 1915 might  
lead to a misunderstanding of the  
attitude of the United States toward  
these alleged treaties.

"I felt it my duty to say," the Presi-  
dent said, speaking of the discussion  
at the Peace Conference, "that noth-  
ing I agreed to must be construed as  
an acquiescence in the policy of the  
notes exchanged between China and  
Japan in 1915 and 1918."

Text of Statement  
Japan, however, as the President  
virtually admits, never relinquished  
the right of enforcing on China the  
carrying out of these agreements. The  
President's statement follows:

"The Government of the United  
States has noted with the greatest in-  
terest the frank statement made by  
Viscount Uchida with regard to  
Japan's future policy respecting Shan-  
tung. The statement ought to serve  
to remove many of the misunderstan-  
dings which had begun to accumulate  
about this question. But there are  
references in the statement to an  
agreement entered into between Japan  
and China in 1915 which might be mis-  
leading, if not commented upon in the  
light of what occurred in Paris when  
the clauses of the treaty affecting  
Shantung were under discussion. I,  
therefore, take the liberty of supple-  
menting Viscount Uchida's statement  
with the following:

"In the conference of the 30th of  
April, last, where this matter was  
brought to a conclusion among the  
heads of the principal allied and asso-  
ciated powers, the Japanese delegates,  
Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda,  
in reply to a question put by myself,  
declared that:

"The policy of Japan is to hand  
back the Shantung peninsula in full  
sovereignty to China, retaining only  
the economic privileges granted to  
Germany and the right to establish a  
settlement under the usual conditions  
at Tsingtau."

Use of Special Police  
The owners of the railway will  
use special police only to insure se-  
curity for traffic. They will be used  
for no other purpose.

The police forces will be com-  
posed of Chinese, and such Japanese  
instructors as the directors of the rail-  
way may select will be appointed by  
the Chinese Government.

No reference was made to this  
policy being in any way dependent up-  
on the execution of the agreement of  
1915, to which Count Uchida appears  
to have referred.

"Indeed, I felt it my duty to say that  
nothing that I agreed to must be con-  
strued as an acquiescence on the part  
of the Government of the United  
States in the policy of the notes ex-  
changed between China and Japan in  
1915 and 1918, and reference was made  
in the discussion to the enforcement  
of the agreements of 1915 and 1918  
only in case China failed to cooperate  
fully in carrying out the policy out-  
lined in the statement of Baron Makino  
and Viscount Chinda."

"I have, of course, no doubt that  
Viscount Uchida had been apprised of  
all the particulars of the discussion in  
Paris, and I am not making this state-  
ment with the idea of correcting his,  
but only to throw a fuller light of  
clarification upon a situation which  
ought to be relieved of every shadow  
of obscurity or misapprehension."

WOODROW WILSON.

## Text of Uchida Statement

Japan Willing to Restore Kiaochow  
After China Ratifies Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
The complete official text of the  
statement made to the press in Tokyo  
on August 2 by Viscount Uchida,  
Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
in reference to the Shantung settle-  
ment was obtained on request at the  
Japanese Embassy yesterday. The  
statement follows:

"It appears that in spite of the offi-  
cial statement which the Japanese de-  
legation at Paris issued on May 5, last,  
and which I fully endorsed in an in-  
terview with the representatives of  
the press on May 17, Japan's policy  
respecting the Shantung question is  
little understood or appreciated  
abroad."

"It will be remembered that in the

ultimatum which the Japanese Govern-  
ment addressed to the German Govern-  
ment on Aug. 15, 1914, they  
demanded of Germany to deliver on a  
date not later than Sept. 15, 1914, to  
the imperial authorities without con-  
dition or compensation the entire  
leased territory of Kiaochow with a  
view to eventual restoration of the  
same to China. The terms of that  
demand have never elicited any protest  
on the part of China or of any other  
allied or associated powers.

## Surrender Demanded

"Following the same line of policy,  
Japan now claims as one of the essen-  
tial conditions of peace that the leased  
territory of Kiaochow should be sur-  
rendered to her without condition or  
compensation."

"At the same time, abiding faith-  
fully by the pledge which she gave  
China in 1915, she is quite willing to  
restore to China the whole territory in  
question and to enter upon negotia-  
tions with the government at Peking  
as to the arrangement necessary to  
give effect to that pledge as soon as  
possible after the treaty of Versailles  
shall have been ratified by China."

"Nor has she any intention to retain  
or to claim any rights which affect the  
territorial sovereignty of China in the  
Province of Shantung. The signifi-  
cance of the clause appearing in Baron  
Makino's statement of May 5, that 'the  
policy of Japan is to hand back the  
Shantung peninsula in full sovereignty  
to China, retaining only the economic  
privileges granted to Germany,' must  
be clear to all."

"Upon arrangement being arrived at  
between Japan and China for the res-  
titution of Kiaochow, the Japanese  
troops at present guarding that terri-  
tory and the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Rail-  
way will be completely withdrawn."

## Joint Operating Railway

"The Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway is  
intended to be operated as a joint  
Sino-Japanese enterprise without any  
discrimination in treatment against  
the people of any nation."

"The Japanese Government have  
moreover under contemplation propo-  
sals for the establishment in  
Tsingtau of a general foreign settle-  
ment instead of the exclusive Japa-  
nese settlement, which by the agree-  
ment of 1915 with China they are en-  
titled to claim."

The Japanese viewpoint here is that  
the announcement will be an accept-  
able basis of rapprochement with  
China. But China is still to be heard  
from.

"As the Versailles treaty has al-  
ready been ratified by Germany there  
is no recourse for China but to accept  
the gift from Japan," one of the Japa-  
nese said. "It was Japan's right of  
conquest, but Japan offers to return  
it to China. It would be idle for  
China to seek to persuade the entente  
powers to undo what they have done in  
the treaty of Versailles, and no doubt  
Japan's purpose of relinquishing the  
project for an exclusive Japanese set-  
tlement at Tsingtau in favor of an  
international settlement has come as  
a surprise to the powers as well as  
to China. Japan was under no obli-  
gation to do it."

## NO COLOR LINE IN RACE RIOT CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Demanding that  
charges against white rioters be pre-  
sented as well as charges against  
Negroes, the grand jury hearing race  
riot cases here yesterday suddenly ad-  
justed until this morning after con-  
sidering but a few of 30 new cases  
against Negroes, and protested to  
Macy Hayne, State's attorney, be-  
cause none of the 44 cases brought  
thus far before the jury is against a  
white rioter. Fourteen indictments  
have been returned by the jury against  
Negroes. The jury expressed the be-  
lief, it is said, that if indictments  
against Negroes only were considered,  
racial animosity might be increased.

At the State's attorney's office it was  
stated to a representative of The  
Christian Science Monitor that the  
cases had been taken up as the evi-  
dence was developed by the police,  
and it so happened that they were all  
cases against Negroes. There are  
charges against white rioters and they  
are being developed and will be pre-  
sented without discrimination, the at-  
torney's office said, although none of  
them might be presented today.

## INDEX FOR AUGUST 7, 1919

|  |         |                                      |    |
|--|---------|--------------------------------------|----|
| Business and Finance                     | Page 11 | Liquor Stores in New York Give Up    | 8  |
| Stock Market Quotations                  | 11      | Shipping Lines Urge Maine State Pies | 9  |
| Wool Markets Remain Steady               | 11      | Summer Sessions in Massachusetts     | 9  |
| Dividends Declared                       | 11      | High Schools                         | 9  |
| Shoe Buyers in Boston                    | 11      | Illustrations                        | 9  |
| Railway Earnings                         | 11      | The Pirate                           | 2  |
| Saving the Trolleys Is Not All           | 16      | Robert Lansing                       | 4  |
| Editorials                               | 16      | Map of Eastern China                 | 4  |
| Viscount Kato and the Shantung Issue     | 16      | Demountable Ship                     | 4  |
| Afforestation in Great Britain           | 16      | The Harbor Gate                      | 8  |
| The Community Pageant                    | 16      | Clark Root                           | 14 |
| Notes and Comments                       | 16      | Street of David, Jerusalem           | 14 |
| General News                             | 16      | Editorial                            | 14 |
| Strike Situation in Britain Still Awaits | 1       | African Nations Meet in Congress—II  | 5  |
| Solution                                 | 1       | Equal Franchise a Boon to Workers    | 5  |
| No Strike to Bring Nationalization       | 1       | Boys Are Eager to Learn Trades       | 7  |
| Uchida Manifesto Supplement              | 1       | Letters                              | 3  |
| Profiteering Bill Planned in Britain     | 1       | Women and Labor Shortage             | 3  |
| Government Leads in Beer Decisions       | 1       | (Margaret Louise Ordway)             | 3  |
| Paris Welcomes Rumania's Action          | 1       | Chicago Carmen's Attitude            | 3  |
| President Pushes War on High Costs       | 2       | (Susan J. Follett)                   | 3  |
| Canada's Liberals Hold Convention        | 2       | Special Articles                     | 3  |
| Mexico Revises Oil Land Decree           | 4       | The Odd Man: The Pirate              | 3  |
| Mr. Lansing Gives Treaty Details         | 4       | Philatelic Notes                     | 3  |
| California's Eight Medical Control       | 5       | "T. R." on College Athletics         | 3  |
| Cooperatives Ask End of Blockade         | 5       | A Scissors Grinder                   | 3  |
| Cooperation May Be International         | 5       | Herman Melville                      | 3  |
| Political Reform for India Analyzed      | 5       | The Harbor Gate of Vancouver         | 3  |
| Australia's Need in Paper Industry       | 5       | Sporting                             | 3  |
| Looking Back at Maura Cabinet            | 5       | Voshell Defeats M. E. McLoughlin     | 3  |
| French Black Sea Mutiny Discussed—I      | 5       | Major League Baseball Results        | 3  |
| Armenia Asks for Independence            | 5       | E. R. McCord Shows Up Well           | 3  |
| Possibilities of Helium in Canada        | 5       | The Children's Page                  | 3  |
| Demountable Raft Service to Great        | 5       | The Home Forum                       | 3  |
| Britain                                  | 5       | "Wisdom Hath Bled Her House"         | 3  |
| Wholesale Men Accuse Packers             | 5       | Henry Clay's Farewell                | 3  |
| Americanization in Massachusetts         | 5       |                                      |    |
| Rhode Island Helps Aliens                | 5       |                                      |    |

## PARIS WELCOMES RUMANIA'S ACTION

Supreme Council Appears Dis-  
posed to Accept "Fait Accom-  
pli" of Occupation of Budapest  
—Rumanian Ultimatum Sent

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The  
Hungarian situation continues to oc-  
cupy the foremost place in the Su-  
preme Council's deliberations. The  
exact position in Budapest is not clear,  
but it now appears that the Rumanian  
commander-in-chief refused to ratify  
an agreement whereby the Rumanian  
advance guard was to remain in the  
suburbs, and that the Rumanian Army  
has occupied the city.

Whether or not this was done after  
or before the receipt of the Supreme  
Council's instructions to the effect  
that the Rumanians were not to enter  
the city is not known. In any case  
the Supreme Council appears disposed  
to adhere to its attitude of accepting  
"a fait accompli," and the Paris papers  
for their part show a disposition to  
welcome the decisive action thus  
taken by an allied power, especially  
as they remain somewhat skeptical as  
to the new Hungarian Government's  
character and good faith.

In this latter connection the Su-  
preme Council itself has subscribed to  
the theory developed by Mr. Herbert  
Hoover in a statement he made at its  
meeting yesterday. This is in sub-  
stance that good behavior can be better  
assured by holding out inducements  
that make it worth while than by  
coercive methods. The blockade of  
Hungary is, therefore, to be raised and  
the importation of foodstuffs from the  
Banat and transportation of goods via  
the Danube is to be permitted. A tele-  
gram to the Hungarian Government  
announcing this decision intimates  
that a continuation of these privileges  
depends upon its good behavior.

## Military Mission Is Dispatched

The Supreme Council also consid-  
ered the Budapest Government's re-  
quest for the dispatch of an allied  
force to the Hungarian capital and  
decided to limit compliance to the  
dispatch of an inter-allied military  
mission composed of four generals  
representing France, the United States,  
Great Britain and Italy. These gen-  
erals will be accompanied by body  
guards, the intention being to rely  
on the moral effect of their pres-  
ence, to enable the Hungarian Govern-  
ment to consolidate its position, rather  
than to supply a force to counter-ba-  
lance that of the Rumanian Army. The  
Rumanian troops, the Budapest Gov-  
ernment has been informed, will re-  
main until Hungary has executed the  
armistice conditions.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The  
Rumanians have served an ultimatum  
on the Hungarian Government, accord-  
ing to messages reaching the Peace  
Conference. The ultimatum makes  
demands far in excess of the armistice  
terms.

## Terms of the Ultimatum

The Rumanians demand the reduc-  
tion of the Hungarian Army to 15,000  
men and the surrender of 30 per cent  
of the harvest animals and farm ma-  
chinery and 50 per cent of the rail-  
way supplies.

The text of the ultimatum reads in  
part:

"The Rumanian Supreme Command  
makes the following conditions upon  
which it will accept the cessation of  
hostilities by the Rumanian Govern-  
ment:

"The Rumanian Supreme Command  
will give up the occupation of all of  
Hungary if the Hungarian Supreme  
Command agrees to deliver all ma-  
teriel of war of every kind which re-  
mains in possession of the Hungarian  
troops and state.

"Equipment of all kinds needed for  
an army of 300,000 men must be  
handed over, along with the follow-  
ing: Fifty per cent of all the rolling  
stock which still belongs to Hungary,  
according to the records of the  
Hungarian states; 50 per cent of all  
the machinery and material which  
exists in Hungary and is used for the  
construction, maintenance and repairs  
of rolling stock; 200 touring cars; 400

motor trucks in good condition, with  
their accessories; 20 per cent of all  
live stock animals of all kinds which  
exists at present, according to the  
records of Hungary."

## Hungarian Hostages Are Taken

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—  
A Budapest message states that the  
Rumanians bombarded the city of  
Budapest before entering it and that  
one house was hit. The population  
made no demonstration of either a hos-  
tile or a friendly character, when the  
Rumanian troops entered and com-  
plete calm now reigns. The new gov-  
ernment has appealed to the whole  
population to support its endeavors to  
preserve public order.

The Rumanian occupying force is  
estimated at 30,000 and the Rumanians  
are reported to have taken 500 Hun-  
garian hostages as a reprisal for the  
executions of Rumanians recently  
taken prisoner by the Hungarians. The  
Rumanian troops are also endeavoring  
to unearth many Bolshevik  
leaders who are hiding in disguise in  
the slums.

The message adds that as a result  
of the Bolshevik régime, Budapest is  
faced with starvation and Captain  
Gragory and other American experts  
consider the situation almost desper-  
ate. Mr. Noel Buxton, and Dr. Hector  
Munro, representing the Fight-the-  
Famine League, arrived in the city  
on Monday with a view to trying to  
organize a scheme to rescue Budap-  
est hospitals from their present  
plight.

## Assistant Named to Government

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—It is an-  
nounced that Lieutenant-Colonel Ro-  
manelli, of the inter-allied mission at  
Budapest, has been appointed assis-  
tant to the new Hungarian Govern-  
ment.

## Tzechs Cross Demarcation Line

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednes-  
day)—A Vienna message states that  
the Tzech-Slovak Army crossed the  
demarcation line on Monday and is  
marching on Budapest. It is also re-  
ported that 25,000 French troops from  
the Gzedzin front will enter the city.  
In view of the difficulties of the situ-  
ation there is talk of admission of  
the bourgeois as well as of the Social-  
ist elements to the Budapest Govern-  
ment.

## Austrian Counter-Proposals

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The  
Austrian counter-proposals to the  
peace terms were handed to the allied  
mission at St. Germain at 12:15 p. m.  
today. They were brought at once to  
Paris and delivered to the supreme  
council of the Peace Conference.

## GOVERNMENT LEADS IN BEER DECISIONS

Attorney-General of United States  
Thinks He Has Won Four  
Clear-Cut Decisions, and Has  
Better of Contest in Other Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
Statements issued by the brewers to  
the effect that the Federal Govern-  
ment had won only four favorable  
decisions on its contention that beer  
with more than one-half of 1 per cent  
of alcohol is intoxicating, while they  
had won 10 decisions that beer with  
2.75 per cent alcohol does not violate  
the war-time prohibition act, were  
refuted yesterday by the Department  
of Justice.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-Gen-  
eral of the United States, said the  
government's position had been sus-  
tained in the United States District  
Courts at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania;  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Hartford,  
Connecticut, and Chicago, Illinois. In  
New Orleans, Louisiana; Boston, Mas-  
sachusetts; San Francisco, California,  
and Providence, Rhode Island, the  
courts held that the law prohibited  
beer which was in fact intoxicating  
and left the burden of proof on the  
government that 2.75 per cent beer is  
intoxicating, thus sustaining the  
brewers.

In New York City, the district judge  
held against the government's conten-  
tion, but the Circuit Court of Appeals  
dissolved the injunction, expressing  
incidentally, however, the opinion that  
the district judge had properly con-  
strued the act. At Baltimore, Maryland,  
the district judge expressed his own  
opinion as favorable to the govern-  
ment's contention, but felt constrained  
to follow the opinion expressed by the  
judges in New York.

Mr. Palmer, therefore, takes the  
position that the government has won  
four clear-cut decisions as against the  
same number won by the brewers,  
while in the New York and Baltimore  
cases he thinks the government had  
substantially the better of it. Instead  
of the score standing 10 to 4 against  
the government, he construes it to be  
6 to 4 in favor of the government.

## STATEMENT IN PEACE OFFER

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednes-  
day)—Pending the publication of the  
actual documents, Mr. Cecil Harms-  
worth has made in parliamentary pa-  
pers an explicit and detailed state-  
ment regarding the alleged British  
peace offer in 1917.

## NO STRIKE TO BRING NATIONALIZATION

Leader of Engineers and Secretary  
of Federation of Labor Tell  
Committee 5,500,000 Men Fa-  
vor Plumb Plan for Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Strikes will not be used to force the  
nationalization of the railroads in the  
United States, the House Committee on  
Interstate Commerce was told yester-  
day by Warren S. Stone, chief of the  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,  
who was the first witness at the hear-  
ing on the Plumb plan for railroad  
control and operation.

"I do not believe any Labor organi-  
zation will strike simply to force  
through the Plumb plan," he testified,  
"but I think some organizations will  
strike unless something is done im-  
mediately to raise wages or cut down  
the cost of living. When you reduce  
the latter you solve the entire problem  
of industrial unrest. I speak as the  
voice of 2,000,000 men, delegated by  
them to announce that they are sup-  
porting this measure."

Labor, Mr. Stone said, will go to the  
people with its demand for nationa-  
lization of the railroads. They will  
attempt to create a public sentiment  
in favor of it if Congress refuses to  
adopt the Plumb plan.

## Federation Behind Plan

Frank Morrison, secretary of the  
American Federation of Labor, fol-  
lowed Mr. Stone before the committee  
with the pledge of 3,500,000 more  
workers in support of the plan, and  
he presented resolutions adopted at  
the Atlantic City (New Jersey) conven-  
tion of the federation to this effect:

The unanimity which which the  
railroad employees are working at  
present was exemplified by the pre-  
sentation to Walker D. Hines, Director-  
General of Railroads, of a communica-  
tion signed by the executives of 14  
organizations, representing 2,000,000  
men, in which they formally protest  
against the plan for a railroad wage  
board.

They feel this plan would mean  
months of delay at a time when the  
question requires immediate settle-  
ment.

The money with which to pay in-  
creases should, in their opinion, be  
raised by an appropriation by Con-  
gress. In the meantime, they say,  
let the proper rate-making body make  
a careful study as to what, if any,  
increases should be made in freight  
and passenger rates. This will only  
give temporary relief, they argue, and  
must be followed by a reduction in  
the cost of living and nationalization  
of the roads.

## Letter to President

Albert B. Cummins, chairman of the  
Senate Interstate Commerce Commit-  
tee, yesterday wrote a letter to Presi-  
dent Wilson in which he stated that,  
in his judgment, the President had  
ample authority to increase wages to  
railroad employees and to initiate rate  
increases to cover the extra expense.  
The committee unanimously concurred  
in this position.

President Wilson last week recom-  
mended to Congress that present and  
future wage increases be made by a  
new board whose decisions must be  
supported by the Interstate Commerce  
Commission through increased rates.  
The President proposed that the  
burden of increases be shifted from  
the federal treasury to the shippers.  
Congress and the railroad employees  
apparently are opposed to his propo-  
sal.

## Mr. Stone's Remarks

Mr. Stone in addressing the commit-  
tee said:

"The extension of industry has  
changed the nature of the previous  
struggle. For whatever the worker  
receives in wages he must spend for  
the necessities of life. In addition,  
he is always compelled to pay the em-  
ployer an excessive profit on his own  
wages. The cost of his living is deter-  
mined by the sum he earns plus the  
profit he is charged on his own labor.  
And as a group, Labor is forever pre-  
vented from bettering its lot because  
of the profits exacted by the employer.  
The hope of a finer life is never  
realized. So long as consumers are  
forced to pay extortionate profits on  
their own earnings to a third interest  
there is no solution of the industrial  
problem."

"We find that this third interest  
absolutely controls and dominates the  
management of industry. It fixes  
the prices of commodities without  
regard to the needs of society or the  
necessities of producers and consum-  
ers. We have a democratic form of  
government but an autocratic control  
of industry."

## Industrial Freedom Demanded

"We exist under government, but by  
industry we live. Under such a system  
the majority of a democracy can  
through their government enjoy only  
such rights and privileges as an au-  
tocracy in industry permits them to  
receive. This country was peopled by  
a race who sought within its bound-  
aries religious freedom. It was es-  
tablished by their descendants through  
revolution as a land of political free-  
dom. We now demand that it be-  
come the home of industrial freedom.  
This can only be accomplished by  
extending to industry the same right  
of individual freedom recognized by  
the founders of our government in  
establishing this democracy. The need  
of mankind for the products of indus-

try must be accepted as the basic  
interest in all industry. The right of  
the worker who supplies that need  
demands like acceptance. This can  
only be achieved by permitting pro-  
ducers and consumers to share in  
control of the management of their  
means of existence. The machinery  
for attaining this result we believe is  
embodied in the plan outlined in the  
Sims Bill."

## PROFITEERING BILL PLANNED IN BRITAIN

Mr. Bonar Law Announces Im-  
mediate Action Is to Be  
Taken—Sir Auckland Geddes  
Outlines Government Scheme

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednes-  
day)—At question time in the House  
of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law an-  
nounced that a bill would be pre-  
sented today dealing drastically with  
profiteering. No slight, he said, was  
intended to the select committee of  
the House, which had been informed  
that such a bill was contemplated.

Mr. Bonar Law further stated that  
the Allies' decision regarding the trial  
of the former Kaiser in London re-  
mained unaltered, but that no action  
could be taken until the peace treaty  
was ratified. Mr. Walter Hume Long,  
First Lord of the Admiralty, stated  
that the salvage of the sunken Ger-  
man ships at Scapa Flow had not been  
attempted except in the case of those  
sunk in shallow water.

In the House of Commons also to-  
day, the Prime Minister rose amid  
cheers from a crowded house to move  
resolutions of thanks to the army and  
navy and of appreciation of the ser-  
vices of Marshal Foch. Earl Curzon  
performed a similar office in the House  
of Lords.

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of Re-  
construction, today outlined to the se-  
lect committee, appointed to inquire  
into the high prices of food and other  
articles and the question of profiteer-  
ing, which began its sittings yesterday  
at the House of Commons, the govern-  
ment scheme for setting up local  
tribunals to deal with allegations of  
profiteering.

## Need for Adequate Definition

Yesterday G. H. Roberts, British  
Food Controller, who was the first wit-  
ness before the committee, and who  
stated that 94 per cent of the food-  
stuffs consumed in Great Britain had  
been controlled and that Great Britain  
enjoyed very favorable food prices  
compared with other countries, de-  
clared further that the difficulty of  
dealing with profiteering was to de-  
fine what was meant by profiteering,  
because unless the offense could be  
defined sufficiently, more harm than  
good might be done by destroying the  
conscience of traders. His conclusion  
was that as effective control of food  
prices had involved the control of sup-  
plies and distribution, the same meth-  
ods should be applied to other ar-  
ticles, such as clothing and household  
utensils, if they could be standardized.  
Finally he recommended a central  
costing department for other articles  
besides food, and the publication of  
facts as to the cost of various articles  
in this and other countries.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Great Britain proposed establishing a  
central authority to deal with profi-  
teering. This was announced today  
by Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of  
Reconstruction, at the resumption of  
the hearings by the House of Com-  
mons, sitting as a select committee, to  
inquire into the high cost of living and  
profiteering.

## Powers of Central Authority

This central authority will be asso-  
ciated with local and county tribunals.  
New powers will be sought and an  
increase in penalties for violations of  
the law will be put into effect.

Sir Auckland was asked whether  
an attempt would be made to make the  
profits pay back their profits. He  
replied:



British authorities are convinced that the present strikes are part of a conspiracy organized abroad to subvert the British system of government. The statement adds that the government believes that if the police strike had succeeded it would have been the signal for "direct action" on a vast scale.

**Swiss General Strike Ended**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
ZURICH, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The Swiss general strike ended on Tuesday, when work was resumed in accordance with a resolution passed the previous night at a delegates' meeting of the Workers Association.

**Liverpool Still Without Trams**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LIVERPOOL, England (Wednesday)—No fresh incident has occurred in Liverpool. Numbers of police again patrolled the streets in conjunction with the military. The city is still without trams. The executive committee of the Liverpool Dockers' Union passed a resolution demanding the reinstatement of the police on a trade union basis, failing which they are prepared to give the demand wholehearted support. The bakers also are on strike.

The corporation employees last evening resolved to give 24 hours' notice to cease work unless the demands of five members in the tramways department and all other departments are conceded.

Tom Mann, a prominent Labor leader, has arrived in Liverpool at the invitation of the police union to undertake the direction of the strike movement on their behalf.

## FOREIGN MONEY FOR STIRRING UP STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—It is understood that Scotland Yard has definite information that foreign money has been sent to England for financing agitators with the object of stirring up strike and accomplishing the overthrow of the existing system of government.

A considerable sum of Russian money, amounting, it is believed, to at least £40,000 was brought over a week or so ago from Hungary via Stockholm by a Norwegian, who, it is alleged, delivered it to a person known as a leader with extreme views. The person in question has denied receiving the money. The man who brought the money over has made a full confession and a high authority at Scotland Yard this morning said there was no doubt at all about the facts.

The authorities got to know of it about five minutes after the money had been delivered and the man who conveyed it was immediately deported to Norway. There is reason to believe that the money came originally from Bela Kun, former Foreign Minister of the Hungarian Soviet Government.

## SOUTH AFRICA'S NEED OF SHIPS POINTED OUT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa (Wednesday)—A luncheon in honor of General Louis Botha and General Jan Christian Smuts was given on Tuesday by Sir N. F. de Waal, several hundred guests being present. Both guests were accorded a great ovation.

General Botha, in his speech, pointed out South Africa's great need of ships and expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would allow the Union to retain the 13 prize ships taken in South African waters. General Botha also referred to the development of the country and appealed to the captains of industry who made money in South Africa to spend it in that country.

General Smuts' speech dealt with his impressions of the Peace Conference, special reference being made to the part played by the British Empire in the conference and to the assisting power of the United States.

## ALLIES CAPTURE TWO BOLSHEVIST VESSELS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—General Maynard reports a successful British raid on Aug. 2 by combined land, sea and air forces against the Bolshevik flotilla on Lake Onega and the capture of Pt. Talvovsk. The operations proved entirely successful and two of the enemy's steamers were captured in good condition while a third ran away and the others were forced ashore. The newly formed Russian flotilla cooperated with the British flotilla.

**Capture of Yamburg Claimed**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Moscow wireless message claims the capture of Yamburg and reports the bombing of Pt. Kronstadt by enemy aeroplanes. Further messages report heavy fighting on General Denikin's left wing and state that the advance against Admiral Kolchak's forces continues and that large quantities of corn and cattle have been captured.

## BIG MEAT PACKERS TO BE PROSECUTED

Attorney-General of the United States Announces Disclosures in His Opinion Indicating Violations of Anti-Trust Statutes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prosecution of the five big packers, Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Company, on a charge of violating the anti-trust laws has been decided on by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General of the United States. The place and date for bringing the suit were not announced, but immediate action is assured and the suit probably will be brought in New York City, or Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Palmer issued the following statement yesterday:

"The Department of Justice has made a careful review of the evidence developed by the investigations into the combination of packers, both by the Federal Trade Commission and the hearings before the committees of Congress. This review has been made by lawyers specially retained for the purpose and their report is now in hand. I am satisfied that the evidence adduced indicates a clear violation of the anti-trust laws and prompt action will be taken accordingly. All the proceedings, while under the immediate direction of the Department of Justice, will be in charge of Isador J. Kresel of the law firm of Jerome, Rand & Kresel, of New York, who will be given such assistance as the case seems to warrant."

### Prosecutor Reviewed Evidence

Mr. Kresel was chairman of the special commission which reviewed for the department the evidence presented by the Federal Trade Commission and by Congress and so is thoroughly familiar with the case which he will conduct. Mr. Palmer spoke in high praise of Mr. Kresel's ability both as an investigator and as a prosecutor. He said Mr. Kresel had been of great assistance in solving some of the most intricate problems which arose during Mr. Palmer's incumbency of the office of Alien Property Custodian. Mr. Palmer, however, expects to take a constant, personal interest in the case against the packers.

Victor Murdock, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and William B. Colver, a member of the commission, who investigated the methods of the packers at the direction of President Wilson, see in Mr. Palmer's decision a gratifying endorsement of their work, which the packers have charged was unjust and unnecessary. The commissioners said the Attorney-General had reached his decision without argument from them, as they had simply transmitted to him the evidence they had collected.

The commission has already made public parts I, II and III of its report to the department, and the remaining parts will be made public soon. The Department of Justice has been given these unpublished parts of the report. It was explained.

### Review of Report

In Part I of the report, the commission warned the public that the five big packers were approaching a dominating position in the entire food industry of the Nation. It was charged that they were reaching out for control of many related and unrelated industries. Their branch houses were said to be in the nature of wholesale groceries and they were accused of having large influence in companies, which supplied machinery and other equipment and materials for meat packers. The leather, fertilizer, cottonseed oil, poultry and dairy, canned food, refrigerator transportation, grain and other industries were said to be partly or wholly under their control.

Part II of the report dealt with evidence they assumed showed a combination among the largest packers, and gave a historical sketch of the development of the meat-packing industry and of the alleged combination from 1885 to date. The present form of this alleged combination, the report states, is characterized by the operation of a live-stock pool in the United States and by an international meat pool. Other agreements and understandings among the packers are alleged. The report charges that such competition among the packers as appears to exist is limited and not real.

In the third installment of the report, the commission accused the packers of using secret stock-voting devices, of controlling the price of live-stock through their control of stockyards, of dominating the distribution of meat through a system of branch houses and ownership of refrigerator cars and of eliminating competition by unfair methods.

### Atlanta to Buy Foods

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.  
ATLANTA, Georgia—Mayor James L. Key and Harvey Hatcher, chairman of the finance committee of the Board of Aldermen, have agreed upon an initial appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of government canned goods, which will be retailed to the public at fire stations.

### Cleveland Sales Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland householder showed their appreciation of the opportunity to purchase United States Army foodstuffs at

wholesale prices when within an hour three carloads of canned peas and tomatoes, placed on sale at city markets and a chain of 67 grocery stores, were bought up.

## RESULTS OF FRENCH PRICE-LOWERING PLAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The movement to organize a consumers' league against the high cost of living, which has been initiated in the eighteenth arrondissement of Paris, which includes Montmartre, indicates that French citizens are minded to take the economic situation in hand for themselves and that in a very practical way.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press).—The plan recently adopted by the French Food Ministry to reduce food prices is working successfully in some of the French cities. At Havre, eggs have been reduced from 6 francs a dozen to 3 francs; onions, from 50 centimes to 25 centimes a pound, and potatoes from 20 centimes to 10 centimes a pound. The reductions in foodstuffs vary from 20 to 50 per cent.

A local committee has been created, representing both the dealers and consumers, which determines fair prices and accredits dealers who accept the prices specified. This results in virtual blacklisting of unfair dealers by public opinion, without any formal legislation.

The lowering of prices obtained by the Montmartre Consumers League on Sunday, when members paraded through the district and dealers voluntarily cut their prices, has been maintained and generalized. Tomatoes today sold at from 30c. to 50c. a pound, Sunday's prices of 60c., 70c., and 80c. a pound having disappeared. Peas were 60c. instead of 80c.; French beans sold at 15c. and 10c., where Sunday's prices were 15c. and 40c. and 80c.

Potatoes retailed at 30c. instead of 40c. Sole bread, 35c. a pound and whitening 15c. to 10c. Butter prices also declined sharply.

Other words in the city are now following the example of Montmartre in compelling dealers to reduce prices.

## AERIAL FAULTS LAID TO GENERAL STAFF

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charging the war college and general staff with lack of interest in the development of aviation as a part of the army program, Maj. B. D. Foullois, of the signal corps, chief of the air service in the American expeditionary force during the greater part of the war, yesterday told a sub-committee of the committee investigating expenditures of the War Department about the difficulties encountered in developing the air service.

"After the Secretary of War made his promise of aid to Premier Ribot of France," said the Major, "Marshal Joffre, who was in this country pleading the cause of France and describing her desperate plight, assigned two of the experts on his staff to help us map out a comprehensive program. I was appointed chairman of a joint army and navy technical air craft committee and with the French experts this body worked out in detail a program to cost \$639,241,452. I presented the program to the war college. The members of that body showed a decided lack of enthusiasm, and many of them did not care to see the program materialize. I had a constant fight with a majority of the war college and the program was about six weeks going through the college. Though I requested admittance to the final sitting for decision on the program, I was barred."

## WINNIPEG LEADERS PLAN TO SEIZE ARMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Leaders in the recent strike planned to seize the arms and ammunition of the special militia and turn them on the supporters of authority according to W. H. McLaughlin, a detective in court here, who testified further that R. E. Bray, a returned soldier who is on trial for serious conspiracy, declared on June 10 that he had a fully organized band of 3000 to 4000 men ready to carry out the project at a given signal.

Mr. McLaughlin is a plain clothes operative of the Royal North West Mounted Police. During the strike he gained the confidence of several strike leaders. He declared that A. A. Heaps, an alderman, and six other leaders knew of the plan.

Bray told Mr. McLaughlin, according to the latter's evidence, that the strikers were fully informed through their agents as to what was going on in the ranks of the opposition.

## PRINCE OF WALES SAILS FOR CANADA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The King and Queen accompanied the Prince of Wales from London to Portsmouth yesterday and with him went on board H. M. S. Renown, on which he sailed for Canada in the evening.

### Honor for Mr. Lloyd George

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The King has addressed a letter to Mr. Lloyd George conferring on him the Order of Merit.

## MR. HUGHES' STAND AS TO ARTICLE XI

Letter in Reply to Senator Borah Declares Writer Considers That Section Not Open to Objections Made to Article X

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW YORK, New York—The letter of Charles Evans Hughes in reply to commendation by William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, of the objections of Mr. Hughes to Article X of the League of Nations covenant, and asking why he did not extend the objections equally to Article XI, has been made public by Mr. Hughes. It follows:

"Bolting Landing, Aug. 2, 1919.  
"Hon. William E. Borah, United States Senate, Washington, District of Columbia.  
"My dear Senator Borah:  
"I am glad to receive your letter of July 29, which has been forwarded to me here. In my letter to Senator Hale, I did not think it necessary to suggest an additional reservation with respect to Article XI of the covenant of the League of Nations, for the following reasons:

"First, The proposed reservations with regard to domestic questions and the matters of national policy embraced in the Monroe Doctrine apply to all the operations of the league, and thus qualify Article XI, as well as the other articles of the covenant, by withdrawing these matters from the consideration of the league or of any of its agencies.

"Second, Article XI declares that 'any war or threat of war' is a matter of concern to the whole league.' But if it be a matter of 'concern,' still the league is to act only as provided in the covenant. It is further provided in Article XI that 'the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.' What may be deemed to be 'wise and effectual' must, of course, be determined at the time and in the light of the situation as disclosed. In short, there is no present undertaking beyond an agreement to confer in order to determine what is 'wise and effectual,' the course of action being dependent upon the result of the conference.

### Unanimous Vote Required

"The article contemplates a meeting of the council or of the assembly of the league, and, in either case, as the matter is not one permitting a decision by a less number, there can be no decision without the unanimous agreement on the part of the members of the league represented at the meeting. As the United States is a member of the council, nothing can be determined to be 'wise and effectual,' without the concurrence of the representative of the United States unless the United States sees fit not to be represented at the meeting.

"The case of a dispute within the province of the league falls under Articles XII to XVII of the covenant, which I need not review.

"I find in Article XI no guaranty of territorial integrity, or of the political independence of any state, or any assumption of any obligation to make war, or to declare or maintain an economic boycott or blockade, or to take any other action whatever, unless the United States, availing itself of its privilege as a member of the council, concurs in a decision that such a course is both wise and effectual. The United States, as it seems to me, will be entirely free to reach its conclusions according to the merits of the case, and I see no injury to our interests in this provision.

"Article X, as I view it, presents a different question. The vice of Article X is that, unless a different view is clearly set forth as a part of the instrument of ratification, it would seem to import the assumption of a present guaranty with respect to the territorial integrity of all members of the league. The provision in Article X that the council should advise 'upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled' might be taken to mean that the conference of the council was to be only as to the method of performing a definite existing obligation.

### Authority of Congress

"Of course, if the United States were bound by an existing guaranty, it could not in good faith make the guaranty worthless by refusing to consent to any means of enforcement. Freedom to repudiate an obligation is not the freedom we desire. Nor does it answer to call the obligation merely a moral one, because of a lack of enforceability. We should hope that we should regard a moral obligation as binding as any other.

"My objection to Art. X is that, unlike Art. XI, it is not properly limited to an agreement to confer and to decide in the future upon the course of action which would then seem to be in accordance with the dictates of justice and our views as to what, as a nation, we should undertake, but (unless we now otherwise declare) might be taken to bind us to an immediate and continuing guaranty as to the territorial integrity of all members of the league, and thus expose us to the charge of bad faith, or of having defaulted in our promise; if Congress refused to recognize the obligation and to provide the means of fulfillment.

"Hence, I think that Art. X should be eliminated, or, if retained because its advocates insist that it imports no such obligation, the ratification should be accompanied by a clear reservation and interpretative statement that the United States makes no promise and assumes no obligation whatever to engage in any military undertaking unless it is authorized by Congress, and that Congress is entirely free to exercise its exclusive authority in determining for the United States

whether in any future exigency there is any obligation on the part of the United States under this article, and the means by which any such obligation shall be fulfilled.

"I remain, with assurance of my high regard,  
"Very sincerely yours,  
"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

## REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LUCERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—In order to allow the committee dealing with the general situation of the Internationale and the committee considering the draft statutes of the Workers Internationale, to prepare their reports, the International Socialist Conference has suspended all sessions.

On Monday, Mr. Otto Wels, German Majority Socialist, raised the question of the German war prisoners and a long debate followed. Mr. Wels appealed to the French Socialists to expedite the release of the German prisoners in France and urged the employment of the prisoners in France as free workers until their repatriation, declaring that the prisoners' position had become worse since the armistice.

Mr. Wels also stated that the entente had prevented the return of the Russian war prisoners in Germany and expressed apprehension that the entente intended placing the Russian prisoners at the disposal of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin.

On behalf of the French Socialists, Messrs. Renaudel and Longuet promised assistance in getting the German prisoners repatriated and in getting the conditions of the prisoners' camps improved.

## QUESTION OF DANISH TRADE WITH GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The wireless press Copenhagen correspondent writes that great hopes have been entertained in many quarters in Denmark since the armistice of a new province of enrichment through the resumption of trade with Germany, but that it is becoming evident that these hopes must be disappointing.

It is now realized that owing to Germany's critical financial position, it is highly unsafe to dispatch large quantities of merchandise to that country without payment in cash, and as this condition is rarely complied with very little business is being done. Meanwhile great satisfaction is expressed in Danish newspapers with the reported intention to establish a French Chamber of Commerce at Copenhagen.

## CANALIZATION OF RHONE PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French Finance Minister is examining plans for the canalization of the Rhone and the utilization of its water power, and a bill for executing the scheme will be introduced in the Chamber when the investigation is complete.

In an interview with the Petit Parisien, a representative under the Secretary for Public Works explained that the scheme is to construct a canal which will make the river navigable for ships of 1200 tons from here to Switzerland, while the power station will be erected along the whole length of the river. Concessions for the scheme will be granted one by one formed by the departments bordering on the Rhone and the department of the Seine.

## SENATE OF CHILE APPROVES LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official notice has been received by the Department of State that the Senate of Chile, on Monday, after a forceful speech by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the importance of the Chilean Government's acceptance of the plan for the League of Nations, voted without further debate its approval.

The Chilean Chamber of Deputies has not yet voted, but it is expected in Santiago that it will also approve the league. The Minister said the world at large is now against military armament.

## SWEDISH RIKSDAG IS OPENED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The King opened the Swedish Riksdag on Monday and afterward a bill was introduced to establish a state monopoly on the importation of wheat, rye, flour and oats until Aug. 31, 1920. The bill also provided that during the same period the State shall have the exclusive right to sell flour to consumers.

### POTASH IMPORTS PERMITTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Responding to the appeal of farmers, the war trade section of the Department of State yesterday authorized the importation of potash into the United States from Germany. No individual import license will be required, but the general import license as amended to permit the potash trade is still in effect.

### RETURN OF GENERAL DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

HELSINKI, Finland (Tuesday)—An official statement issued denies current rumors that General Gough and his staff, the French military mission, and the American food commission are returning home.

## PRESIDENT PUSHES HIGH COST WAR

Mr. Wilson Refuses to Delay His Plans and Will Address Congress Tomorrow—Campaign Begun on Profiteering

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson will address a joint session of the Senate and House on the high cost of living tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Frank W. Mondell, floor leader of the Republican majority, asked him to postpone his address, because so many members had left the city before the President requested that the recess of the House be abandoned, but the President replied, in the following letter, that public interests requires speedy action:

"My Dear Mr. Mondell:  
"I am very sorry indeed that I cannot comply with your suggestion of delay in the matter of my address to a joint session of Congress. The situation which impelled me last week to ask Congress to postpone its recess until my recommendations could be submitted is still acute. I have had under very serious consideration the proper action of the government with reference to the high costs of living, and I feel that it is my duty at the earliest possible moment to present certain recommendations now ready for submission to Congress. I have, therefore, asked the Vice-President and the Speaker to arrange, if possible, for a joint session for Friday afternoon, next, at 4 o'clock.  
"Cordially and sincerely yours,  
"WOODROW WILSON."

### Campaign Against Profiteering

With the approval of the President, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, yesterday started an aggressive campaign against profiteering, hoarding and other acts alleged to be responsible for a part of the prevailing high prices. He sent the following telegram to every United States district attorney, directing each to employ immediately all the facilities at his command to detect violations of the law.

"The Food Control Act, which is still in force, in Section 6 makes hoarding of necessities as therein defined a crime, and Sec. 7 provides that whenever necessities shall be hoarded they may be proceeded against by process of law for condemnation. There is much complaint in the country about the extensive storage of food products, which in many instances may amount to a violation of the law. You are directed to immediately employ all the facilities at your command and make use of all available sources of information to seek out all dealers guilty of hoarding within the meaning of the act, and to ascertain if in any other respect these provisions of the Food Control Act have been violated in your district.

"Please proceed with promptness and diligence to make a thorough investigation of conditions in your district with respect to possible violations of this law and of the anti-trust laws, and when the evidence warrants, see that arrests are made without further instructions. This is business of prime importance which demands your immediate personal attention. Conditions require a country-wide campaign against hoarders and profiteers, and I desire the Department of Justice to use every legal means available to put an end to their activities."

### All Legal Means to Be Used

Commenting upon this telegram Mr. Palmer said that the district attorneys would be expected to construe it as meaning that they should "drop everything else" and concentrate their efforts upon effecting such reduction in the cost of living as may be possible by legal means. The Department of Justice, he said, would use any confidential information about business the government obtained during the war that might be relevant to the high cost of living, because present conditions are an aftermath of war and will be dealt with under war powers.

Mr. Palmer said that he hoped when the ratification of the peace treaty automatically invalidates these war powers, Congress would perpetuate them in new legislation with

**LUMBER**  
All Kinds—One Quality  
Produced and distributed by  
**C. A. GOODYEAR LUMBER CO.**  
McCORMICK BLDG.  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

**SHIRTS and COLLARS**  
Laundered Properly at  
**LEWANDOS**  
Telephone (Boston) Back Bay 3900

## DEMobilization OF THE FRENCH ARMY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Petit Parisien states that demobilization of Class 9 of the French Army, which began on Aug. 1, will end on Aug. 7, so that with the saving of two days, demobilization of the other classes will proceed without any loss of time. Demobilization of the 13th and 17th classes will probably begin at the end of August.

Operations connected with deconcentration, which consists of assuring to the troops in the interior a means of living and of bringing back to the interior all matériel now at the front, are of a much more complicated character. The deconcentration will need 800 trains for its execution, and probably will not be completed before Sept. 15.

Demobilization, it is understood, will end on Oct. 1st, when France will have under-arms two classes, representing 600,000 men. The regiments will be sent back to the towns as before the war, but the same number of effectives will not be placed everywhere since the towns in the frontier regions are to have the biggest garrisons and the garrisons elsewhere are to be reduced in strength.

## STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that stand in favor, 14.  
Number that stand against, 1.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.  
States that have ratified, with date:  
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.  
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.  
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.  
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.  
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.  
OHIO—June 16, 1919.  
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.  
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.  
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.  
IOWA—July 2, 1919.  
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.  
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.  
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.  
NEBRASKA—Aug. 2, 1919.  
State that has refused, with date:  
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.

## SHOPMEN MAKE DEMAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.  
ATLANTA, Georgia—Striking railroad shopmen here referred to their executive committee yesterday a proposition demanding from the Federal Government a 50 per cent reduction in living costs, in lieu of the wage increases asked for. J. F. McCall, agent of the Atlanta joint terminals, issued notice of a freight embargo on the lines of the Georgia Railroad, the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, effective at the close of business yesterday. Freight is virtually at a standstill in this district.

## EXHIBITION IN CHRISTIANIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Tuesday)—A great Norwegian-American exhibition is to be held in Christiania from Sept. 10 to Oct. 12. So many manufacturers and merchants have notified their intention of participating that it has been decided to divide the exhibition into three parts.

Sweet Potatoes  
Baked Beans  
Salad Dressings  
Gravies and Dressings  
—all these and many more favorite table dishes may be deliciously seasoned with just a touch of  
**Crescent Mapleine**  
THE GOLDEN FLAVOR  
For flavoring ice cream, frostings, desserts, fudges, cakes, etc., a delightfully different flavor is imparted by Mapleine.  
2 oz. bottle 35c.  
At all grocers.  
Send 4c. stamp and carton top for Mapleine cook book, 200 recipes.  
Crescent Manufacturing Co.  
Dept. H., Seattle, Wash.  
(31445)

**Bank by Mail**  
Many Savings Depositors now do their banking by mail, with entire safety.  
**4 1/2 Per Cent**  
Was the rate of the last dividend in our Savings Department. We invite your account, whether small or large. Write us.  
**Park Trust Company**  
WORCESTER, MASS.  
Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats  
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts  
"A Bright Spot of the Town"  
*The Edgewood Store*  
SOUTH BEND, IND.



## The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!  
Every man is odd.

### The Pirate

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
If the avenue published a daily, it would contain fashion notes, grocery lists, stock quotations—and one tale of adventure, "The Pirate," a serial story of uncertain length, introduced by a picture of a tow-headed boy in blue rompers, sliding around a corner. He stands there, framed by the tall apartment houses on either side, looking backward, not "with reluctant feet," not with the slightest shade of compunction, but that he may enjoy to the utmost his escape from the small cottage, the limited yard, the prosaic round of infinitesimal cares, into the vastness, the freedom of the great, forbidden world. Within an hour an agitated voice will be heard calling, "Sonny!" in tones to carry across the lake. "Have you seen Sonny anywhere around?" it will inquire.

With placidity born of indifferent interest, some one cites the picture. "He has run away again!" Let none infer from this despairing ejaculation that Sonny's mother is as distressed as she appears. The daily escape of her offspring lends almost as much piquancy to her life as to his. It affords her an opportunity to describe how he was sitting among the dandelions in the back yard as quiet as a mouse the last time she looked out of the door.

"You never would have thought he had a thing on his mind," she protests, "and all the time he was a scheming—the little rascal!" This leads her to tell of the punishment meted out to him for other similar offenses: "I undressed him and tied him to the bedpost, but he begged so hard—I will be a good boy," he says—that I untied him, and the next thing I knew he was away up on the avenue."

She cannot keep the exultation out of her voice as she trumpets, "Sonny!" in the intervals of her story. "He ain't afraid of nothing—that boy!" she announces with pride. "But he'd order some home now and get his supper."

Away she goes, not unwilling to delay her search to prolong his pleasure. She knows, from the ticking of her own pulse keeping time to his, how the big world shines and beckons over beyond the Mall. Many a time, in obedience to its summons, she has bundled the baby into his buggy and catching Sonny by the hand, has turned her back on the humdrum of dish-washing and dinner-getting, precisely as Sonny turns his, once a day, if no more, on the complacent dandelions in the yard and the familiar trail made by Daddy coming home from work.

In this histrionic manner do mother and son, great-great—many times great-great—grandchildren of the seakings, "pirates," "testers," "triers" of the experiences which await the venturesome, bring a flavor of old romance to the cottage on the corner. All around them, flat-dwellers, who would never think of running away, listen, amused and tolerant, to the saga of Sonny's mother. As far as they are concerned it might as well be recited in a foreign tongue. Their forbears did not "plow the stormy seas." How can they understand? Yet in that very foreignness there is a flavor which stimulates interest and at the same time encourages criticism.

"I would put an end to his running away," they aver, with disapproving nods and winks. "I would settle him! Why doesn't he do it?" not realizing that this is absolutely out of the question, for one who was in a way accessory before the fact. When she bore down upon the drying-ground under full sail, wifely-warding to Baby anchored in his buggy among the dandelions and to Sonny anchored by his responsibility for Baby, did not her own buoyancy convey the very impulse of flight to her son? Could she not foresee that as soon as Baby was towed into port his pirate brother, with one deprecatory glance over his shoulder, would slide between the tall cliffs of the apartment houses out into the open sea beyond the Mall?

Oh, the delicious feel of the turf beneath his feet, the irresistible challenge of the breeze upon his cheek! On, on he goes, spooling for action. Up whirls another fleet, a bird exulting in trailing a young pirate robin on his first cruise. "F! I only had some salt to put on his tail!" Sonny has been coached in these initial proceedings of true sport. "I could frow it all over him. Salt would take out his pep!" A mixture of metaphors, but never mind, there must be an outlining of the system, even in piracy, in order to explain defeat.

Lacking proper ammunition, the Jolly Roger continues to "plow the main." In order to taste to the full the sweets of freedom, he must continue until that shrill voice calls "Sonny!" and after that he must continue with accelerated speed until she has had time to tell her story. He knows her share of the adventure, even as she knows his. When the excitement has subsided and his little stomach presents cogent arguments for return, he will slide unconcernedly between the tall cliffs of the apartment house, sure of thickly buttered bread.

and again that you must not run away." Of course she has, that is one of the delights of piracy, that somebody is telling you that you must not do it.

His cup of happiness filled to the brim, Sonny settles down on the dock—the back steps—with his bread and butter, content for a while to contemplate the uneventful glitter of the dandelions, the sturdy friendliness of the hump-backed cab in which Baby Brother takes his post-prandial nap, the narrow path by which arrive the milkman, the ice man, the grocer's boy, and Daddy from his work, peaceful objects and tranquilizing, after the near-perils of the Mall. Going or coming, the paths of the pirate lead to enjoyment, more or less keen. And if he had not come home today, temporarily, how could he run away tomorrow?



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
"His cup of happiness filled to the brim, Sonny settles down with his bread and butter."

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 833)

### Women and Labor Shortage

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
The train that is climbing the Blue Ridge carries me to a unit of the Woman's Land Army, engaged in heavy farm work in western Carolina. I have just read a week's accumulation of The Christian Science Monitor, and appreciated anew your splendid efforts in behalf of the woman wage-earner. The editorial of July 7 was read immediately after clipping from a previous issue the item from New York, which reports that the joint legislative committee on housing listened to a proposal to import eight to twenty million orientals for common labor.

Viewed from the standpoint of the female worker, I believe such a proposal to be a crime against the womanhood of America.

Minimum wage laws are offered as a panacea for injustice and brought into being by an industrial condition which can only be regulated by the adjustment of supply and demand. The increasing shortage of male labor will release these 5000 charwomen of Massachusetts faster than any legislation. For muscle is going to be at a premium. Many a scrub-woman, toiling for a dollar and a quart of milk a day, must have looked down upon a street paving gang, where a laborer is earning, in three hours, what she makes in eight. She knows his work is no harder than hers. Very probably she is a more conscientious worker, but would the contractor hire her at a wage which makes for decency, if not comfort?

The phrase "Equal remuneration for work of equal value" has been a sham. There never have been enough jobs to go "round," and man, having the prerogative has naturally kept it. Already the engineering and contracting papers are crying out that America's vast constructive program is to be handicapped for want of labor. There is no labor shortage! Give the women a chance to sell their strength for a just wage. Let us into the shipyards and steel plants, into railroad work, into constructive work in all branches, from the graduate engineer to the pick and shovel and mixer gangs. Put us on as carpenters' helpers, plasterers' helpers, as painters and brick masons. There are hundreds of thousands of us in the United States today, working longer hours, and expending greater nerve and muscle effort than most of the so-called "men's jobs" demand. Men have always underestimated their strength required to perform what they class as "woman's work." Besides the bitterness of expending equal strength for unequal wage, we have the added bitterness of frequently being misfits. For the woman who enters industry is granted no more right of self-determination than a horse, and no harness galls.

Labor shortage, induced by continual restriction of immigration, will win us entry into all trades at a just wage. There is no other way to win our self-determination.

(Signed)  
MARGARET LOUISE ORDWAY.  
En route to Valle Crucis, North Carolina, July 11, 1919.

### Chicago Carmen's Attitude

(No. 870)  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
Kindly allow this hasty note from this green-bound city, Chicago. My home at present is in the home of one of the car dispatchers. He says to his family that the car strike—both of the elevated and street cars—is a friendly strike. Neither roads

nor men have any grievance between themselves. They are resorting to this ruse to extort more money out of the public (already oppressed by exorbitant prices on everything). There is no contention or agitation among the car forces. They are simply "lying by," awaiting events. Is there no hand to save the plucked people?

(Signed) SUSAN J. FOLLETT.  
Chicago, Illinois, July 29, 1919.

## PHILATELIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The current stamps of Rhodesia have shown quite a number of changes of late, the most recent to record being the shilling value, which now appears in a dull sage-green color. The King's head, too, is quite different from the former printings, and shows a good deal of white, almost like a lithographic production. The sixpenny stamps, which of late have been rather faded in appearance, have gone back to their former bright violet hue.

The colors of the 1, 4 and 10 cents current Straits Settlements have been changed, and now appear in black, carmine, and blue respectively. This makes the third 10-cent stamp issued during King George's reign. First there was the much-talked of 10 cents, purple on yellow, with white back, to be followed by the 10 cents on yellow paper. Both these appeared during 1913, and the one on surface colored paper, like most other "white backs," is now anything but a common stamp. The latest quotation is 3d. for the yellow and 2s. for the white back.

There seems to be a great demand just now for German Colonials, not so much the first issues of these colonies, but the universal type, showing the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which first appeared in 1900. Whether collectors expect a rise in value of these stamps, or whether it is that so many are without them in their collections, is hard to say; at any rate the fact remains, the "Hohenzollerns" are much sought after just now. The most plentiful are the East Africans, and these are quite moderate in price. What was once German East Africa is a tract of country between the Indian Ocean and the great African lakes, roughly an area of some 380,000 square miles, and this huge extent of territory owed its origin to three German adventurers—Count Pfeil, Dr. Peters, and Dr. Jähke—about 35 years ago.

Seven years after the first postal issue the "Hohenzollern" type made its appearance, there being in all 11 values, ranging from 2 pence to 3 rupees. The rupee was worth 1/4 and 6 pence made up this denomination. The coinage was modified in 1908, and 100 heller went to the rupee. Consequently the pence values disappeared, and were replaced by denominations ranging from 2 1/2 heller to 60 heller, and in the following year the issue was superseded by the watermarked stamps. All three series have altered but little in value during the past 10 years, but there is a tendency to show a slight fall in the lower values, and a correspondingly slight rise in the higher values.

The condition of stamps is an old topic, but it is constantly reappearing, and is a point which the young collector should be particular about. It is an astonishing fact, but nevertheless true, that the majority of damaged stamps are rendered so by collectors themselves. Careless handling, and particularly removing old mounts when remounting stamps are responsible for far too many faulty specimens. In the early days of collecting condition was an unimportant factor, but all that is changed now, and the slightest defect—slight thinning—or even a perf missing, will render a stamp of little value. This applies equally to used or unused, or rather mint, for the description "unused" merely means a stamp which is uncancelled. Too many collectors, and dealers too, are prone to mount mint stamps time after time, using inferior mounts, and so removing the original gum.

Like the Straits Settlements, the federated Malay states stamps are appearing in new colors, and up to the present I have seen the 3 cents in gray, and the 1 cent in brown. The cent is worth a farthing, and 100 go to the dollar, so these color changes will bring these countries into line with the rules of the postal union. Although the countries and states of the Malay Peninsula are really quite an interesting group, and should appeal to the young collector, these stamps are not popular. Some philatelists insist that these unfederated and federated Malay states should be taken with the stamps of the Straits Settlements or not at all; but there is really no reason why the group should not stand alone, and a very nice and inexpensive collection can be made.

The Federated States consist of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, and Sungai Ujong, and in 1900 these native states were united. Sungai Ujong having been merged in Negri Sembilan five years previously. Four semi-independent states still have their own special postal issues, and these are Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The last named three were dealt with some time ago, but a word or two with reference to Johor and the states of the federation may help the collector.

Johor or Johore is in the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula, and has an area of about 7000 square miles, quite two-thirds of the inhabitants being Chinese. Unlike the other three sultanates, Johor has a philatelic history which dates back some 40 years. The first stamp is a rarity.

This was the 2 cents, brown, of Straits Settlements, watermark crown C. C., overprinted in black with a crescent and star. Some catalogues omit this stamp altogether, and there seems to be a certain amount of mystery surrounding its introduction and use. In 1884 the Straits 2 cents, rose, crown C. C., was taken into use, being overprinted "Johor" or "Johore" in black, and in a most extraordinary collection of types. In 1891 a number of the 24 cents, green, were surcharged "2 cents" in black, the word "Johor" also appearing, and here again there are four distinct types of overprint, as well as a scarce error which reads "cent" for "cents."

A special issue with the portrait of the Sultan Aboubakas appeared in 1892. A shortage of 3-cent stamps was responsible for a provisional five years later, when some of the 4, 5 and 6 cents, and 1 stamp were surcharged in black. In the 3 on 4 cents, and again on the 3 on 5 cents stamps, there are varieties showing no period after the word "cents."

## "T. R." ON COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In November, 1896, the yard and the walls at Harvard University were placarded with the announcement that Theodore Roosevelt, 30, president of the Board of Police Commissioners of New York, would address the students on the theme, "Playing for Harvard."

There was no particular enthusiasm manifested. Could the students have seen the future, and known the place "Teddy" was to take in the affection of his fellow countrymen, Sanders Theater would have been crowded. As it was, some 300 men looked on in the 1200 seats. Dr. Eliot alone sat on the platform, while Mr. Roosevelt roamed to and fro, uttering things that Dr. Eliot did not applaud.

Mr. Roosevelt's delivery was that of a train freight car starting. "If I had a son who would play polo for fear of a broken neck I'd disinherit him," was one of the speaker's obiter dicta. There was thunderous applause on the part of the 300; there was silence from Dr. Eliot.

"I want to tell you boys something," said Mr. Roosevelt. "On a day in November, 1889, Harvard went down to defeat in football, to Yale, on the banks of the Connecticut at Springfield, Massachusetts. The score was 12 to 6."

## GOVERNMENT LOAN BOON TO FARMERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The government is not going to lose a penny on the loan to Kansas farmers last fall so that they could increase the wheat acreage. A few of those who borrow money from the government have already paid back a part, and some all of the loan made. The government, through the profits made by the grain corporation, created a wheat-lending board, operating through the farm loan banks.

In Kansas there were 10,077 loans made, aggregating \$2,307,862. These were all covered by mortgages on the wheat. The notes given by the farmers are not due until November, but they can cut the interest by paying now, and many are doing it when threshing is completed and the wheat is sold.

The government provided for the loans only in those sections where there had been two successive crop failures. While this applied only to a small part of the western section of Kansas, the loans came at a time when it did not appear possible to raise the funds to finance the wheat acreage. The loans varied in amounts up to \$300, this being the maximum any farmer could receive. This was sufficient to sow about 100 acres of wheat.

The wheat on which the government made the loans is the best wheat grown in Kansas this year. It is higher in quantity than wheat in the eastern section, and is grading much better than that of the eastern half of the State.

**BRASCOLITE**  
The Fixture For All Lighting Purposes  
Produces Better Light  
Low Cost  
FOR home, church, office, store and wherever good light is desired.  
Ask your electrical dealer about Brascolites for your home.  
LUMINOUS UNIT CO.  
St. Louis, U.S.A.

## HERMAN MELVILLE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Herman Melville, whose centenary was celebrated on Aug. 1, was one of those literary phenomena who become famous, as the saying goes, "over night."

The publication of his first book, and one that, for more than 70 years has continued to be regarded as a classic of travel literature, "Typee," was an event in American and English letters. On both sides of the Atlantic, reviewers of the highest authority vied with one another in their enthusiastic reception of the new writer of sea tales. Comparisons of the most flattering sort abounded. The book, in which human element and natural scenery mingle so felicitously, which, in regard to both form and matter, maintains to this day a high rank among works of its kind, reminded one critic of Chateaubriand's "Atala," moved another to assert that it was "an improved edition of our old favorites, Peter Wilkins and Gulliver"; while still a third pronounced it "more entertaining than Robinson Crusoe."

In the Marquesas Islands, in Typee Valley, Herman Melville, the dreaming rover, had found an earthly paradise. And forthwith the reading world became interested in this adventurer, who, aside from a most distinguished literary gift, possessed that much rarer talent, the talent for happiness, as well. Melville set his readers dreaming with him of the enchanted South Sea Islands, and their simple people, living close to nature, free from the yoke of social conventions, not "civilized" enough to know the meaning of grief, "absolutely free from cares, griefs, troubles or vexations."

## How "Typee" Was Written

How Melville came to write "Typee" involves the story of his early career. He was born in New York City, on Aug. 1, 1819. Both Dutch and British strains mingled in his family, which was closely affiliated with Boston. Herman's grandfather was one of those who presided with so much energy over the Tea Party in Boston Harbor. Later he became an officer in the Continental Army.

His father, an importing merchant, died in business in Boston, prior to settling in New York. Education, in the accepted sense, seems to have played but a negligible part in young Melville's existence. "A whale ship was my Yale College and my Harvard," he says himself; but there is record of a course which, at the age of 16, he took at the Albany Classical School. A year later, when working on his uncle's farm, the call of the sea became insistent, and he shipped as a cabin boy on a vessel bound for Liverpool.

This voyage he describes later, in one of his less well-known books, a strange tale of land and sea, "Redburn, His First Voyage." His real education had begun in earnest. For a while after his return from his first cruise he taught at Greenbush, in East Albany, in Pittsfield. But the voice of adventure would not be hushed for long. The opportunity of his career, when it came, found him alert. He joined the whaler, Acushnet, on her trip from New Bedford to the Pacific Ocean. He entered his "Yale College and his Harvard." The Acushnet's cruise lasted 18 months. Her captain was unjust in his treatment of the crew. Troubles multiplied, as did the future author's "material." Melville left the Acushnet when she reached the Marquesas Islands, and "Typee" is the result of the idyllic months which began the day he set foot on those magic shores.

## Adventures on a Whaler

In "Omoo," his second volume, and a sequel to "Typee," Melville sets down what he learned from his voyage aboard the Acushnet, the hardships in a whaler in the early forties, his experiences with a colorful crew in the Society Islands.

In 1848, two years after "Typee" had appeared, Melville addressed himself to fiction. But his attempt in this direction, "Mardi," a tale of South Sea life of the most fantastical, and one in which an eminent critic discerns the influence of Rabelais, did not meet with success. Upon leaving the Marquesas, Melville drifted to Honolulu, where, for some months, he held the office of clerk. His return trip to Boston in the American frigate, United States, furnished him with the material for "The White-Jacket, or the World in a Man-of-War." This book, a vivid picture of service life in the American Navy before the days of steam, is said to have been a powerful influence toward abolishing flogging as a feature of naval discipline.

In 1852 appeared "Moby Dick," which deals with whale hunting. "Moby Dick" has been called "the one

An Invitation Is Extended to Visiting Waist Buyers To Inspect Our Fall Line

Silks, Georgettes and Fancies  
Rightly Made  
Sensibly Priced

## The Principia Waist

10 E. 33d St. - NEW YORK  
Your Open Orders Will Receive Our Attention

**HINCKLEY & WOODS**  
INSURANCE  
98 MILK ST. BOSTON  
THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT  
Tels 1488, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 4085 & 4139 Bldg.

great prose epic of the sea," and is a rival of "Typee" for the distinction of being Melville's greatest book.

## His Home Life

The mode of living which Melville selected, after his return from the South Seas, lent itself admirably to literary output. In 1847 he married the daughter of Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw of Massachusetts, and, after a brief sojourn in New York, settled with his bride amid the inspiring landscape of the Berkshires. At his estate, Arrowhead, near Pittsfield, in full view of the Greylock Mountains, he led for the next 13 years an ideal existence of peace and industry. Here his "Piazza Tales" were written, which appeared in Putnam's Magazine; short stories which, notably "The Bell Tower," continue to rank with the best. Arrowhead became the favorite rendezvous of Melville's numerous friends and admirers, prominent among whom was Hawthorne. An undue yielding to the influence of Hawthorne is the charge frequently brought against Melville's later books.

Melville's two volumes of poetry were little read; and it must be admitted that even the names of his less famous books are unknown to new generations of readers. In the meantime "Israel Potter" contains a description of the Bonhomme Richard-Serapis fight that in masterliness can be compared only to Whitman's description of that same dazzling exploit of high courage, seamanship, and naval tactics.

## Also a Lecturer

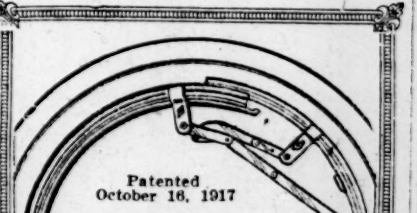
Melville was often called upon to lecture on his Pacific adventures, both in this country and in England. In 1863, he left Arrowhead and returned to New York with his wife and four children, and for some years performed the duties of a district officer in the customhouse. One of the most characteristic sides of his personality was his distaste for publicity. His leisure was devoted to his family and to literary and art interests. He was an authority on old plays, on engravings and on etchings by old masters, of which he had a fine collection.

His life was never written; and portraits of him there seem to be none. Such biographical sketches as exist are disappointing by their flimsiness. But that one need not regret, Melville was a dreamer of splendid dreams, a seeker of high adventure, a thinker, of power and originality. His real biography is written in his books.

## A SCISSORS GRINDER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As jolly as the miller who "lived on the River Dee and worked and sang from morn till night, no lark more blithe than he," is the little, old scissors grinder. A tinkling bell announces his arrival into the neighborhood. The busy housewife takes her dull scissors from the work-basket and steps out on the veranda. She hears the familiar strains of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," sung to the rhythmic tune of the bell. Looking toward the singer, she sees not an ordinary grinder, bending beneath his load, but a jolly, dancing, old man, whose grindstone seems no more of a burden to him than does its hump to a camel. He whirls himself about and nimbly performs a graceful dance, singing the while and flourishing his bell. As faces begin to appear at windows and doorways, he bows low, always looking expectantly for a prospective patron of his trade. When he spies the waiting woman, he breaks into a fox-trot. The wheel is swung from his shoulder as gaily as though it were a troubadour's guitar. The whirling stone sends out flying sparks and the singing continues. Other scissors are brought and for some time the jolly grinder plies his trade. A group of children have gathered about, laughing and elbowing each other, while their mothers stand watching at the gates. At last the grinding is done. A keen glance up and down the street tells him that there are no more scissors to be had that day. Swinging his wheel lightly upon his back, he goes through another dance, steps jauntingly forth, swinging his bell and singing, and followed by the admiring crowd of children and a few dogs, presently disappears around a near-by corner.



Patented October 10, 1917  
**K. P. UNIVERSAL RIM TOOL**  
A practical tool for opening and closing all types of transversely split rims.

Ask your Dealer to show you one  
Price \$2.50  
In the United States

The K. P. Manufacturing Co., Inc.  
250 West 54th Street  
NEW YORK

## CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO

**CORKS**  
630 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago

## "SERVANT PROBLEM" IN SPAIN

Translated from El Nuevo Mundo (Madrid)

More than one Spanish señora has been distressed upon becoming acquainted with the latest demands which English maids are making. They demand that a proper degree of respect and deference be tendered them; hence they require that their employer prefix the "Miss" to their names. When the mistress of the house calls upon her maid for service she does not say, "Julia, bring my gloves," but "Miss Julia, will you do me the favor of bringing my gloves?"

Without doubt, these domestic relations are admirable from the standpoint of insuring politeness, but they are scarcely conducive to a comfortable household. The new social order introduces a formality which jeopardizes the privacy of the home. One will not dare to go around the house in one's slippers unless they be of the latest fashion.

The demands of the modern servant do not end here, however. She asks that her friends be allowed to visit her and that she may entertain them in fitting style, she must be given permission to come and go as she desires when once her household duties are finished. These and many more are the urgent claims which are so upsetting to the mistress who has been accustomed to domestic life in our cities.

I do not wish to alarm the reader by saying that domestic service is an institution which is bound to disappear sooner than we expect. It will probably remain longer in Spain than in other countries, as our people lack the spirit of initiative. In larger countries of greater economic activities, as in the United States for instance, there exists a stronger love of independence, and, as a result, menial help is difficult to procure. It is preferable to secure factory work and labor of a like grade to performing domestic service. Such a preference is founded upon the belief that domestic service is incompatible with dignity and independence. The same conditions regarding labor exist in England.

In Spain it is still deemed better to serve than to labor in store or factory. The difficulty of procuring service, the constant demands of servants for higher wages, the growing spirit of independence among the populace, and the latest demands all tend to hasten the disappearance of domestic service.

When the time comes that the master of the house will hesitate, through an exaggerated sense of politeness, to ask the servant to clean his boots, and will attend to them himself rather than to trouble her, he will come to the conclusion that domestic service can well be dispensed with entirely. One must not worry concerning the servant problem. The world has seen far greater transformations, and progressed with its usual serenity. The conservative person often becomes alarmed when he sees in what manner progress chooses to evince itself, but he soon becomes convinced that the world goes on much in the same way, regardless of what new notions are put before it.

The extinction of domestic service will bring forth an entire transformation of the home. As it is, the home of today is vastly different from the home of yesterday. Modern improvements have made it so that "mildly" no longer dreads the mere thought of the kitchen; the electric stove and the modern apartment, with its café, simplifies matters.



## Yale Cabinet Locks

When you want to secure the contents of your desks, cupboards, lockers, chests, safes, or jewelry cases—get Yale Pin-Tumbler Cabinet Locks from your hardware dealer. Yale Cabinet Locks are built up to the Yale standard—each lock best for its intended purpose.

The Yale trade-mark on the cabinet lock you buy is our guarantee of satisfaction. Yale inspection insures the quality you expect of Yale.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.  
9 East 40th St., New York City  
Chicago Office: 77 East Lake St.  
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.  
St. Catharines, Ont.

**Warren-Godwin Lumber Co.**  
JACKSON, MISS.  
Dealers in  
Yellow Pine Products  
Louisiana Red Cypress  
Lumber and Shingles



## MEXICO REVISES OIL LAND DECREE

Circular Just Issued Permits  
Exploration and Exploitation  
Subject to Future Regulation  
to Be Made by the Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Multiplicity of edicts issued by the Mexican Government, affecting holders of petroleum concessions in that Republic has brought about much confusion, including complaints to the State Department. Failure to comply with certain ordinances and regulations led, in some cases, to suspension of new operations by concessionaires and leaseholders of oil lands.

The following circular, just issued by the Department of Foreign Relations, was made public by the Mexican Embassy here yesterday.

"Whereas, a number of companies and individuals interested in the petroleum industry have failed to understand the liberal spirit animating the Federal Executive in issuing the decrees regarding the taxes on petroleum lands and leases, and the advantage of exhibiting the statements required in the decree of July 31, 1918, enacted to protect the rights prior to May 1, 1917, and, therefore, failed to present said statements;

"That as a consequence of the failures to present the statements required, the interested parties were deprived, by Article 4 of the decree of Aug. 12, 1918, of the right to perform new works of petroleum exploration and exploitation on their own lands, as well as on lands leased by them; and, therefore, they are not able to fulfill their previously contracted commercial obligations, as it has been repeatedly communicated by them to the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

"An the constant tendency of the government has been to promote the development of the national petroleum industry, the President of the Republic has ordered that the owners or concessionaires of rights of exploitation who failed to present the statements prescribed in the decree of July 31, 1918, regarding taxes on petroleum lands and petroleum leases be allowed to undertake works of petroleum exploration and exploitation, provided that, upon the application for the necessary permits from the Federal Executive, said owners and concessionaires bind themselves to accept the precepts of the petroleum organic law, which may be issued by the National Congress. The permits granted by this department in compliance with the foregoing order will have a provisional character, and must be revalidated in accordance with the petroleum organic law when it is enacted. To obtain said permits for petroleum exploration and exploitation, the applicants are required to exhibit before the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, the documents establishing the possession of the lands where said permits are to be used."

### Official Explains

Acting Department Chief Outlines Effect of New Order

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Oil legislation will be taken up this month by the Mexican Congress, according to a statement made yesterday to The Associated Press by Leon Salinas, acting chief of the Department of Industry and Commerce and chief of the oil bureau of that department.

He declared his department had no official record of Japanese purchase of oil lands on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He said, however, that it would be possible for them to secure small holdings from private individuals.

Referring to Circular No. 9, giving permission for the sinking of oil wells, which was issued on Aug. 1 by direction of President Carranza, Mr. Salinas said:

"This circular is intended to be a temporary solution of the fuel problem. Oil companies have complained that their supplies were running low and that they could not fill their contracts because they were not permitted to drill. The Mexican Government gives permission for companies to drill wells, provided they subject themselves to the law which will be enacted by the Mexican Congress. If the companies do not agree to obey the regulations which will be laid down they will show unreasonable obstinacy."

### STRIKE CURTAILS CAR SERVICE IN BROOKLYN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company went on strike yesterday in such large numbers that traffic was seriously curtailed and it is thought the strike is still spreading. Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials secured from Mayor John F. Hylan the promise of adequate police protection and posted a notice in all their cars calling on loyal workers to take out their cars, assuring them that every effort would be made to preserve their right to work without molestation.

Some disorder prevailed in various parts of the city and the service fluctuated during the day.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver for the company, asked Mayor to have a policeman stationed on every street car and on the platform of every subway and elevated train. If this were done, he said, the strike could soon be broken. The Mayor declared that law and order would be observed without any favoritism, and that the police would be able to cope with any situation that might arise.

It is reported that union leaders are

trying to extend the strike to Manhattan and other boroughs and even to points outside their determination to win recognition of the union.

### Protest From Farmers

Federation Threatens to Hold All Products During Railway Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Following the announcement that the Indiana Federation of Farmers Associations had sent a telegram to President Wilson threatening to advise all its members to hold all farm products until the railroad strike ends, information was received yesterday at the headquarters of the association that other farmers organizations in the middle west will support the position of the Indiana organization.

J. G. Brown, of Monon, Indiana, president of the Indiana federation, who is attending a conference of state farmers organizations in Chicago, wired Lewis Taylor, general secretary, that the action of the Indiana organization in defining its attitude on the strike to the President met the approval of delegates from other states attending the conference.

### Embargoes on Freight

Shoppers' Strikes Cause—Men Ignore Order to Return to Work

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Embargoes have been placed on freight by six railroads entering St. Louis, and another road will probably take similar action. On roads still accepting freight, perishable goods, live stock and coal for their own lines are being given preference. Shopkeepers here yesterday voted to ignore the instructions of the grand lodge of their union to return to work, and the taking of the national strike vote, and will not return until all demands have been granted and the entire federated unions of their road return to work.

## PRICES RECOVER ON CHICAGO BOARD

Statement of President of Grain Corporation Causes Big Advances in Corn, Oats, and Rye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prices on the Chicago Board of Trade recovered yesterday a part of their losses of the last week, corn, oats and rye making big advances on the statement of the president of the Grain Corporation, made in Washington the day before. The provision market also was higher than on the day before. The recent decline in provisions was referred to by traders as temporary, due to the talk about profiteering for the most part, which had caused some of the speculators to become shaky and let go their holdings. It was granted that there had been holding of land for higher prices, particularly in the expectation that the demand from Germany would send rye to 40 cents. Up to date, while there has been considerable exportation, the difficulties of credit have operated somewhat to hold down foreign business.

Those whose letting go of land caused the drop were said to be speculators from the ranks of the public. The big packers were said to be holding their land. There was willingness to grant that some people had been having regard to excess profits, but on the whole it was asserted that the high condition of land, pork, and short ribs was due to the law of supply and demand, which would ultimately send prices up still higher. The corn market opened higher than its close the day before, on Mr. Barnes' statement on the world wheat situation, together with indication of price reductions for the present, and closed around 8 cents higher.

### Packer Discusses Suits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Legal action in any form instituted against the packers, as press dispatches indicate may be started, I confidently believe will prove that we are not responsible for the high cost of meat, and that we are not profiteers," declared J. J. Orden, Armour, in a statement issued here last evening regarding the announcement that the United States Attorney-General will bring anti-trust suits against the five big packers.

"To bring about this demonstration we welcome the opportunity to prove that we can neither control the price paid for live stock nor the price we receive for our product," the statement continued.

### JAIL TERM FOR DRY LAW VIOLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A fine of \$1000 and six months in prison was the sentence imposed upon John H. Voegel, proprietor of a café, who was found guilty of violating the War-Time Prohibition Act, by Judge R. C. Wilson in the United States District Court. Judge Wilson granted a stay of 10 days to allow Voegel to prepare an appeal and paroled him in custody of his attorneys.

The United States attorneys who prosecuted the case believe that this conviction will have an excellent effect upon saloon keepers. A man who pleaded guilty to the same charge in the same court was recently let off by another judge with a \$10 fine.

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition repeats in a statement its charge that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union plans an attack on every kind of tobacco industry in the United States.

## MR. LANSING GIVES TREATY DETAILS

So-Called American Plan Not Presented—Policy of Expediency and Shantung Decision—President's Responsibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday what he felt at liberty to make public regarding the genesis and development of the ideas which found final form in the peace treaty.



Robert Lansing  
Secretary of State, who was questioned by the Senate regarding the peace treaty

There were many things that he had forgotten and others for which he sought more time promising to present later a full report. He refused to interpret the President's language or to commit himself in favor of making public all the discussions that took place in Paris. On this point he was twitted by one of the members of the committee, who reminded him of "open covenants openly arrived at."

In general, Mr. Lansing maintained, this rule had been observed, but he said that it was impossible for nations with such varying interests to work out a plan giving publicity to every detail. In the course of questioning it was brought out that many of the obligations assumed under the League of Nations were, in the last analysis, moral rather than legal.

### The So-Called American Plan

Asked about the so-called American plan prepared for the Peace Conference, Mr. Lansing replied that he did not know who drafted it, but assumed that it was the President. This plan was not presented to the council.

"Did not you have a plan?" asked Frank B. Brandegee, Senator from Connecticut.

"No, only a general resolution."

"Yes, it can be produced here?"

Mr. Brandegee asked, "Was not the American plan drafted by two New York lawyers, taken over by the President and destroyed because it was so absurd?"

"No, I never heard of that."

"How did the American plan impress you?"

"I think this one is better."

Mr. Brandegee read a dispatch from a newspaper alleging that the President had cabled to Mr. Clemenceau asking him not to make public documents which the Senate Chamber asked to have laid before it.

"That is not a true statement of facts," said Mr. Lansing. "Monsieur Clemenceau inquired of me first, and I said I thought it would be unwise to lay the minutes before the Senate, as it would undoubtedly cause irritation, but I would communicate with the President. He agreed with me and cabled to the Peace Conference."

### Secret Treaties

When W. E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, interrogated the Secretary, he asked him what knowledge, if any, the State Department had of the secret treaties between Japan and Great Britain, France, and Italy severally at the time of the Lansing-Ishii agreement.

Mr. Lansing said that he would have to look the matter up. He said that he knew of the 21 demands, but that they did not enter into a discussion of the agreement. Instead of approving the 21 demands, Mr. Lansing said that he was opposed to them.

"If you had known of the secret agreements, would you have entered into this agreement with Japan?" asked Senator Borah.

"I think so," replied the Secretary of State, adding, "Subject to correction, one of the reasons for the Lansing-Ishii agreement was because of the 21 demands, to secure from Japan a redeclaration of the open door, which we did in that agreement."

"If you had known of the secret treaties, you would have written it differently?"

"I don't see why," Mr. Lansing said that he knew that the Lansing-Ishii agreement was construed as a tacit approval by Japan, but did not know that it was in China.

"When were the secret treaties first brought to the attention of the President, or yourself—before you went to Versailles?"

"Yes, so far as Great Britain was concerned."

Mr. Lansing said that Gen. Tasker

H. Bliss had written the letter to the President on his own behalf and that of Mr. White and Mr. Lansing. The President had conferred with the commission in Mr. Lansing's office and had asked them to send him their views in writing. General Bliss wrote the letter and the other two concurred. It was several days before the disposition of the Shantung affair.

### Lansing-Ishii Agreement

Mr. Lansing told Mr. Borah that he preferred to make a full written statement on the construction which the Lansing-Ishii agreement put on "special interests in China."

Senator Lodge asked: "Was there any note or intimation from Japan that she would regard any attempt to lend money to China as interfering with Japan, tending to create disturbance?"

"I never heard of it."

Senator Knox recalled that one of the demands made by Japan on China was that if China needed money she must first apply to Japan.

Mr. Lansing replied that that had been modified.

Asked if China had appealed to the United States for her good offices at the peace conference, Mr. Lansing said:

"Not formally. There was informal discussion."

"Did the United States envoys try to get Japan to restore Shantung?"

"Yes, such an effort was made by the President."

"The British Government is strongly in favor of the open door and opposed to spheres of influence," Mr. Lansing told the committee.

"How do you reconcile that with secret treaties for spheres of influence?" Senator Borah demanded.

"Great Britain has a habit of maintaining treaty obligations. Because of conditions at the beginning of the war, Great Britain wanted to get Japan into the war for protective purposes in the East."

Mr. Lansing could not say who originated the phrase, "regional understanding." He said that there were other regional understandings besides the Monroe Doctrine in effect.

Senator Lodge asked about Great Britain's understanding with Japan in regard to control of the islands south of the equator. Mr. Lansing said that Great Britain had captured those islands.

### Trial of the Former Kaiser

In regard to the trial of the former Kaiser, Mr. Lansing said that the commission had reached the conclusion that while reprehensible, there was no legal process by which he could be tried.



Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking

Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control

What should be done was a matter of international policy. There was only one case where a sovereign was tried and executed by a foreign power, Mary, Queen of Scots. The Kaiser's case is comparable to Napoleon's, except that the latter surrendered as a prisoner of war.

The Secretary of State explained that while the United States had not declared war on Turkey, it had taken part in the negotiations for peace and therefore would become a signatory. He said that among the signatories to the German treaty are representatives of Ecuador and Peru, although they had not declared war on Germany. Costa Rica, he explained, had not been permitted to sit at the conference because no nation could that had not been recognized by all the other nations.

The Secretary of State said that an effort had been made at the Peace Conference to avoid a policy of expediency at the expense of principle. The 14 points which he said had been substantially incorporated in the treaty were common sense. "You can't get 23 nations to carry out the wishes of one nation, but, substantially, the 14 points were carried out."

Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, took up these points, one by one and asked the Secretary about them categorically. One of them was not raised, several are not settled, but, in general, Mr. Lansing gave affirmative answers.

"Does the French alliance contravene Article XX?" asked Senator Johnson.

"No, it is supplementary to it."

"Did principle instead of expediency rule in the Shantung decision?"

"It did not, in my opinion."

"Was it made to get the signature of Japan?"

"No."

"Why did you yield?"

"We submitted to the President of the United States."

"The decision was his?"

"Necessarily."

"Were the Chinese denied the right to protest after the decision had been made?"

"I heard so, but I do not know."

Mr. Lansing was familiar with the London agreement but knew nothing of agreements concerning Syria, Mesopotamia, and Armenia, the United States, he said, had no mandates for any country.

Philander C. Knox, Senator from Pennsylvania, asked if it was Mr. Lansing's opinion that the United States has freedom of action under Article X.

He replied, "Legally, yes; morally, we should have to determine what our obligation was in honor."

developments of yesterday and the last few days have strengthened their fight, opened a campaign to defeat the entire league plan.

### Mr. Borah's Appeal

Senator Borah made the official move in the campaign to reject the entire league by sending messages to several thousand prominent men throughout the country who have written to him and expressed their opposition to the league, urging that the time is now ripe for launching a campaign against the whole league proposition. His telegram follows:

"Time ripe to start campaign for defeat of the whole un-American scheme of the league. Any league will involve us in all European turmoils and conflicts, and pledge our American boys for police dogs of Europe; therefore while the opposition are using the high cost of living as a shield behind which to discipline their forces, let us move up to the true American trench, to wit, no alliance or league with any European power. The cost of living is no higher than it was two weeks ago, but the league votes are fewer. The way to reduce the cost of living and at the same time preserve the independence of the Republic is to come out of Europe, bring our soldiers home, quit being used as a cat-paw by Japan in Siberia, keep out of European entanglements, and devote our energies and our efforts to the relief of our own people and the building up of our own industries and the settling of our own economic questions."

"Under the guise of a league of peace, we are being given a military autocracy which is being supported and urged by the munition makers of Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States. Three months more fighting, and this scheme to enmesh us in all the quarrels and moral debauches of Europe and Asia, such as Shantung, will be ignominiously defeated. Carry the facts to the people, they will take care of the Republic when they see it is in danger."

### Mild Reservations Urged

Republican Friends of League Plan Advise With President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two important developments were recorded yesterday in the fight over the treaty of peace and the League of Nations covenant. Republican members of the League to Enforce Peace, who have been supporting the League of Nations, called at the White House and discussed with President Wilson a mild program of reservations, or rather interpretations, such as would insure speedy ratification. Later in the day a number of conferences were held at the Capitol with this same end in view.

While these conferences were in progress, William E. Borah, Republican, Senator from Idaho, and other out-and-out opponents of the league were considering the inauguration of a nation-wide campaign to defeat the whole league project.

The outcome of the White House conference was the formation of an organization to harmonize the differences between the President and the "middle-ground" Republicans and attempt to keep whatever reservations are adopted as mild as possible, so as not to involve the reopening of the whole peace question.

Moderate Reservations Urged

Those who conferred with the President were A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Oscar Straus of New York, and Talcott Williams, formerly dean of the Columbia School of Journalism. All three men are Republicans. Headquarters will be opened in Washington to arrange a modus operandi between the President and moderate Republicans on the basis of the program of mild reservations drafted a few days ago by a group of Republican senators.

"The new organization's purpose," said Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, after the conference, "will be to carry the fight into the Republican side. It will try to secure enough Republican votes to keep reservations, if any are adopted, as mild as possible, and to have the objections of the Republicans expressed in the form of interpretations."

The formation of the new organization and the decision to fight the league opponents along new lines was the result of the President's conferences with Republican senators. Every senator who talked with the President about the treaty insisted that some reservations had to be made to protect the sovereignty of the United States, or the treaty would be rejected by the Senate. They impressed the President with the necessity for meeting the league opposition part way, and yesterday's move followed. In the meantime, the irreconcilable opponents of the League of Nations, believing that de-

### CAPTURED GERMAN ORDONANCE AWARDED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The four pieces of captured German field ordnance which were offered by the Treasury Department through the Liberty Loan Committee of New England as prizes, have been awarded to the following towns: Group 1, Waterbury, Connecticut, its percentage of individual subscribers to population being 3691, Group 2, Quincy, Massachusetts, won the gun, having attained a percentage of .4625; Group 3, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, made the astonishing percentage of .6737; Group 4, Billerica, Massachusetts, reached the percentage of .6884.

These awards have been reported to the Treasury Department in Washington, and the Liberty Loan Committee of New England is advised that the guns are ready to be shipped.

Ballooning for a leader commences today. Last evening the Quebec members held a caucus on the question and the name most prominently mentioned for the position of leadership was that of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, with the proviso that if the Hon. William Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, would change his mind and stand he would receive the support of the Province.

ROAD BUILDING AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—Trucks, equipment and explosives valued at \$2,000,000, to be used in federal-aid road construction, have been turned over to the State Highway Department of Michigan by the federal government.

## CANADA'S LIBERALS HOLD CONVENTION

Tariff Resolution, Submitted to the Convention, Calls for Free Wheat and Products, and Increased British Preference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The second day of the national Liberal convention was prolific of resolutions and speeches. The resolution committee was scarcely able to supply ardent to the hungry mill of the convention, and at times it was necessary to fill in by speeches from various delegates present.

There was a symposium of provincial premiers and Opposition leaders, and of provincial ministers and members of the House of Commons and Senate, most of whose declarations were in the nature of a "get together" appeal. From the west especially, however, there came an admonition that radical policies were essential if the rejuvenated party hoped for any success out there.

### Tariff Demands

The tariff resolution which passed the resolution committee after many hours' strenuous debate, and which reached the convention early in the evening, gave evidence of the fact that western members had prevailed in the committee. It was in the form of a pledge for legislation calling for free agricultural implements, wheat, and wheat products, the principal articles of food, farm tractors, mining, flour, and sawmills, machinery, rough and partly dressed lumber, gasoline, illuminating fuel, and lubricating oils, fishermen's implements, cements, and fertilizers, and a revision downward of the tariff on wearing apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption (other than luxuries) as well as on the raw material entering into their production, together with an increase in the British preference to 50 per cent of the general tariff. This resolution was not passed without strenuous debate, and it will be debated further in the convention.

### Choosing the Leader

Other resolutions which passed the committee and convention include one deprecating the idea of imperial centralization or federation, and providing that there should be no changes in present imperial relations with the Dominion without a referendum to the people; a resolution calling for a centralized Liberal organization; a further resolution condemning the government for alleged failure to enforce the income tax; another calling for the establishment of a health bureau; and a further motion of tribute to the King and the soldiers who had fought in the recent war.

Ballooning for a leader commences today. Last evening the Quebec members held a caucus on the question and the name most prominently mentioned for the position of leadership was that of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, with the proviso that if the Hon. William Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, would change his mind and stand he would receive the support of the Province.

ROAD BUILDING AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—Trucks, equipment and explosives valued at \$2,000,000, to be used in federal-aid road construction, have been turned over to the State Highway Department of Michigan by the federal government.

## E. T. SLATTERY CO.

Tremont Street, Opposite Boston Common  
BOSTON

## Alaska Seal Coats

Made to Special Order

During Our August Sale at  
Decided Savings

THESE COATS, which will be made-to-measure from choicest of United States Government Alaska Seal, are proving among the most acceptable in our August Sale of Furs. Trimmings and linings are left to the customer's choosing.



For the guidance of those who are choosing we show several models in semi-fitted and loose ripple flare effects, in four lengths. Deep shawl collars and new shaped cuffs. Beautiful linings of pussy willow taffeta or brocade silk.

30-inch Length Coats.....\$525 42-inch Length Coats..... 750  
36-inch Length Coats..... 695 45-inch Length Coats..... 875

This sale is being held in our attractive and spacious new Fur Salon, Second Floor, Annex

Store Closes at 5 P. M.—1 P. M. Saturdays

## Save 1/2 Your Tire Cost

Use ESSENKAY TIRE FILLER instead of inner tubes and air, thereby cutting down your tire expense one-half. Over 75,000 auto owners have adopted ESSENKAY to do away with the danger and expense of the unsatisfactory inner tube. ESSENKAY is a light brown, flexible, resilient, durable composition that has all the comfortable riding qualities of the finest Para rubber, yet contains no trace of rubber; therefore, cannot "bloom," crumble, harden, rot, or deteriorate in any way.

No Punctures—No Blowouts

NOW OVER 75,000 USERS

ESSENKAY  
THE TIRE FILLER  
NOT A LIQUID

Doubles Tire Mileage

The use of ESSENKAY is a proved economy, because ESSENKAY should last as long as your car. Tires filled with ESSENKAY are always at a uniform pressure—cannot be deflated or run flat. 10,000 to 20,000 miles on ESSENKAY filled tires is the rule, not the exception. ESSENKAY fills the casings completely.

We will send ESSENKAY for FREE TRIAL (consignee to pay freight) on your own car. Test it over rough roads with heaviest loads. If you are not convinced that it rides like air—that it will end all tire trouble—double the tire mileage THE FIRST TIME—WRITE FOR FREE TRIAL PLAN AND BOOKLET, "The Story of ESSENKAY."

DEALERS: Send for proposition in open territory.

THE ESSENKAY PRODUCTS COMPANY

82, 220 W. Superior St., Chicago Member American Tire Filler Industry (Inc.)



Fits any also tire on any type of rim



## AFRICAN UNIONS MEET IN CONGRESS

Members of Industrial Federation  
Discuss Question of Admitting  
Native Labor to Membership  
in the Unions

A previous article on the above subject  
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor  
on Aug. 6.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa—At  
the second day's sitting of the  
congress of the South African Industrial  
Federation a notable speech was de-  
livered by Mr. A. L. Clark of Durban,  
president of the National Union of  
Railway and Harbor Services. He  
said that what impressed him at the  
congress was that while they might  
be organized in their numbers they  
were not organized in their ideas and  
opinions. They should not part with-  
out appointing delegates to go up and  
down the country for the purpose of  
educating the workers. They must be  
organized whether British or Dutch,  
from the point of view of solidarity.  
There were only two alternatives, to  
go under or to get hold of the ma-  
chinery of production so that they  
might control their own lives and  
abolish the rule of the capitalist class.  
So long as the wages system remained,  
so long would they be economic  
slaves. As a man who had been 40  
years in the country he advised young  
wage unionists to act cautiously and  
wisely on the subject of the race  
question and study the commission on  
indigency's report which told them the  
standard of living in South Africa was  
three times as high as that in En-  
gland and twice as high as in Australia.  
The report stated they had to come  
down to Kaffir level in the work of  
the country and so long as workers  
did not control their own industrial  
life it was just that degradation that  
the capitalist class would like to im-  
pose on them.

### Minimum Standard of Life

The speaker said his union re-  
presented a large number of poor whites  
drawing many of them 4s. 6d. a day,  
with wives and families to keep in  
places not fit for pigs, and it was  
white workers who were to blame if  
these men were not further forward  
than they were. His organization had  
been able to get the standard slightly  
raised and it was hoped they would  
get a minimum of 7s. a day. He ap-  
pealed to the federation to lay down  
not a minimum wage but a minimum  
standard of life. While taking the  
long view of ultimate control, they  
should set out at once to obtain better  
wages and hours. It was not the  
hungry man who was the best but the  
big battalions of intelligent workers  
they were going to win. Before the  
war the Germans had the finest trade  
organization in the world; the great  
thing in their system being the small  
Central Council of 57 unions of organ-  
ized industries, as against the 1190  
trade unions in the English Cannel  
all catering for similar interests and  
overlapping each other.

Among other speakers was Mr.  
Lazenby, miners' union, who  
strongly advocated the maintenance  
of the color bar in the Transvaal and  
the Orange Free State.

The secretary suggested that the  
miners should not take advantage of  
strong members to push important  
matters to the limit. For instance,  
"fair and just consideration should be  
given to the color question, which af-  
fected the whole of South Africa. In  
the absence of proper representation,  
any such resolution as had been sug-  
gested the previous day to expel all  
colored men from the unions would  
not be taken seriously by the thinking  
people of the country."

Mr. C. de Million, miners' union,  
said that if they insisted upon taking  
the native into the unions the Dutch-  
speaking South African would have  
nothing to do with the trade union  
movement.

### Control of Ourselves

The afternoon session produced an  
important speech from the secretary  
of the federation, Mr. Crawford. He  
considered the capitalistic system was  
necessary in the present state of so-  
ciety and must be put up with until  
they got a better. A great deal had  
been heard of the control of industries  
at the congress and he was inspired  
with that idea himself. The control of  
industries belonged to the future, but  
there was one phase of control that  
they might cultivate and that was  
control of themselves. He was in  
favor of "local autonomy as to the  
color bar." Mr. Crawford went on to  
say that the threatening attitude of  
the working classes had caused the  
masters to restrain their hands. He  
had it on fairly good authority that  
within six months three mines on the  
reef would be closing down, involving  
the unemployment of about 1500 white  
employees, and over 12 mines might  
have to follow suit. Another prob-  
lem facing them was the agitation of  
the native workers on the reef. The  
white worker had helped to bring that  
agitation about. An extra shilling to  
the Kaffir would involve £2,000,000,  
2s. would involve the employers' profits,  
and 5s. would mean coming to the  
white man for a share of his earnings.  
To some extent the Kaffir  
wanted more money, but he also  
wanted to improve his position in  
order to do the work he was capable  
of doing. The Kaffirs were in the mines  
and were under the status quo obli-  
gations. They saw the white men  
doing the same work as the natives  
and getting twice or even three or  
four times as much as the native did  
and they had reason to be dissatisfied.  
(Here the speaker was interrupted by  
several delegates.) Continuing, he  
said that the natives had resolved to  
strike in June and that had been  
settled with difficulty.

Now the natives had decided to  
adopt passive resistance by going

home and stopping there, and what  
would they do if that were carried out?  
If the natives went home the white  
men would be "in the soup." Would  
the white men do the same work as  
the native at the same pay? All the  
salaries paid on the mines would not  
solve the problem. They had only to  
examine the statistics to see the prob-  
lems confronting them.

What, then, was it that they wanted?  
One thing was more wealth and more  
equitable distribution of wealth. If  
more wealth was produced more would  
come into their possession and they  
could take a holiday. More wealth  
meant food and education for their  
children. At present the schools were  
inadequate. As regarded strikes, the  
working classes suffered the most.  
Men like Sir E. Wallers, Messrs.  
French and Ross and Frames worked  
for their living. The men who  
escaped their attacks—the men who  
held the millions—were abroad. They  
must take a greater interest in the in-  
dustries. They should encourage ef-  
ficiency and insist on full employment  
of everybody. He did not believe in  
shorter hours but in the regulation of  
hours. To secure equity they should  
adjust the distribution of wealth. In-  
creased wages did not mean more  
wealth. By shortening hours the pro-  
duction was curtailed and thus less  
wealth would be produced.

They had to make up their minds,  
continued Mr. Crawford, whether or  
not they would follow constitutional  
action. He was prepared to break any  
constitution for the benefit of the  
workers, but if they could progress  
within the constitution he would pre-  
fer to work under the constitution.  
Methods employed in Johannesburg  
were the cause of the disfavor shown  
to the working classes by the public.

### Natives in the Unions

On the third day of the Congress  
the native question was again to the  
fore. Mr. A. Horrack, Shop Assist-  
ants, said that natives would enter  
into the field of competition without  
white labor and if they were not  
going to help themselves they had no  
right to look to the capitalist for help.  
Their aim should be first to uplift the  
poorer section of the working classes.  
Natives were speedily learning the  
trades of the poorer classes of work-  
ers and were now doing the same  
work at a lower rate of pay. It was  
essential that low paid labor irrespec-  
tive of race should be organized and  
controlled. Mr. Eastwood, A. S. E.,  
said that as a man from the Cape, he  
would suggest that each province be  
allowed to solve the problem for itself,  
as every province was differently af-  
fected by the race problem. There  
were three solutions to the question.  
They could take the natives into their  
unions or throw them out of the  
trades altogether, or get out of the  
trades themselves. The last two were  
not possible both on account of their  
economic situation and also because  
their organization was not sufficiently  
strong. They had therefore to admit  
them into their unions on the same  
standard rate of pay.

Mr. J. B. McCartney, miners' union,  
said he wished to make the attitude  
of the Kimberley miners on the race  
question very clear. They were  
against the removal of the "color bar,"  
tooth and nail.

## MANAGERS CONFER AGAIN WITH ACTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A second  
conference between representatives of  
the Actors Equity Association and the  
Producing Managers Association was  
held yesterday, but what occurred was  
not divulged. Officials of the Equity  
Association also held a conference  
which was attended by John Walsh,  
former chief of counsel of the Federal  
Trade Commission, who acted also as  
special counsel for the commission in  
its cause against the Vaudeville Man-  
agers Protective Association.

The Actors Equity Association an-  
nounced receipt of a letter from Wil-  
liam McCarthy, international secretary  
of the International Alliance of  
Bill Posters and Billers of the  
United States and Canada, saying  
that in the event of the Actors Equity  
Association needing the support of the  
allied trade unions, his organization  
would unhesitatingly throw its whole  
strength and financial resources into  
the fight until the demands of the  
Actors Equity Association had been  
satisfied.

### UNIONS TO HAVE STORES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

HOUSTON, Texas—Labor unions of  
Houston will establish a cooperative  
store as a means of reducing the high  
cost of living. Funds now in the  
treasuries, which will be supple-  
mented by funds raised in various  
ways, will be used to establish the  
store. The undertaking will be  
founded on sound economic and busi-  
ness ideas and managed by competent  
business men. Goods will be bought  
in large quantities and at most ad-  
vantageous prices, and sold to work-  
ing men and women of Houston on a  
very close margin. The aim will be to  
reduce the cost of living, not to make  
a profit out of the business.

### NEW YORK POLICE UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is  
learned that a union of policemen in  
the five boroughs of New York City  
is being formed. A Labor organizer  
has charge of the work, which is said  
to be showing best results in Man-  
hattan and the Bronx. One of the  
aims of the movement, it is said, is to  
raise salaries of beginner patrolmen  
to \$1500, giving them a \$100 increase  
each year until they are getting \$2000.  
The beginners now get \$1100.

### STEEL CAR COMPANY MEN STRIKE

BUTLER, Pennsylvania—Between  
5000 and 6000 men went on a strike at  
the plant of the Standard Steel Car  
Company here yesterday to enforce  
their demands for higher wages.

## EQUAL FRANCHISE BOON TO WORKERS

Women Voters Will Help to  
Make Better Conditions and  
Raise Wages in Industry, in  
Opinion of Miss Agnes Nestor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—When the  
women of the country get the ballot  
they will have something that will  
help substantially in improving the  
working conditions and the wages of  
women in industry, where such im-  
provement is necessary, said Miss  
Agnes Nestor, one of the foremost  
trade union women workers in Amer-  
ica, to a representative of The Chris-  
tian Science Monitor.

Miss Nestor observed that she had  
recently been through a session with  
the Illinois Legislature where not a  
single measure that the trade women  
asked for had been passed. She said  
that she found the official representa-  
tives of the employers maintaining the  
same position they held before the  
war. "We had to talk to legislators  
for whom we could not vote," re-  
marked Miss Nestor. "We were not  
given any representation in the law-  
making body. And we got nothing."

"When the women in industry get  
the ballot I believe they will also re-  
ceive better treatment than they fre-  
quently get today in their labor dif-  
ficulties. There have been some very  
unfair injunctions given by judges  
sympathetic to employers and unjusti-  
fied arrests made by the police, who  
of course were only serving political  
influences higher up. The labor vote  
will be strengthened by the addition  
of the women's labor vote."

Miss Nestor was a member of the  
woman's committee of the Council of  
National Defense, representing the  
working women of the country, and  
was the only woman member of the  
advisory council to the Secretary of  
Labor that formulated the plans for  
the war labor administration. She is  
president of the Chicago Women's  
Trade Union League and a member of  
the executive committee of the Cook  
County Labor Party. By trade she is  
a glove maker, being first vice-presi-  
dent of the International Glove  
Workers Union of America.

The word that spells success for  
the women workers, however, as Miss  
Nestor sees it, is organization. That is  
the purpose of the Women's Trade  
Union League.

Organization of the women is going  
strong, said Miss Nestor. She said  
they were accomplishing both local  
and national organization; that women  
were stock organizers, and that they  
were stockers. Looking back over the  
past fifteen years in Chicago, for in-  
stance, she said that women's unions  
had come through as well as the men's  
and that where they had lapsed in this  
period it was generally due to condi-  
tions in the industry which had  
similarly affected the men's unions in  
the same trade.

It was only by organization in the  
industry that standardization of wages  
through the small as well as the large  
establishments could be attained, Miss  
Nestor continued, and standardization  
in wages, she insisted, was most  
necessary, because of the many women  
employed in small concerns.

The minimum wage for women she  
held a good step, but not something  
which could take the place of organ-  
ization.

Now as to women's wages them-  
selves, Miss Nestor takes the position  
that the worker, regardless of whether  
man or woman, should be paid for the  
work done. If the work a woman  
does is of a higher grade than that  
done by a man, then obviously, she  
holds, the woman should receive the  
larger pay.

If all the women were merely self-  
supporting, as so many of the budgets  
made out for them have taken for  
granted, said Miss Nestor, the problem  
of wages paid them would be much  
simpler. But in fact, many of the  
women workers have dependents on  
them, as have the men, and they gen-  
erally consider fortunate that girl  
who has only herself to support.

### SUIT AGAINST MACHINISTS UNION

WATERLOO, Iowa—Damages of  
\$400,000 for breach of contract by em-

ployees of the Waterloo Gasoline En-  
gine Company, following the preced-  
ent of the Danbury hatters' case, are  
asked in a suit filed by the company  
against the International Machinists  
Union, its organizer, officers, and  
members. Conspiracy to unionize the  
factory, change hours and terms of  
labor and working conditions, and  
breaking of contracts by individual  
employees are alleged.

## CAPITALISTS AND LABOR CRITICIZED

Florida Citizens Protest That  
Majority of People Suffer  
From Industrial Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

BRADENTOWN, Florida—States-  
manship in state and national coun-  
cils as the most effective instrument  
to correct labor unrest, and to halt  
the burdensome results of friction be-  
tween Capital and Labor, and of pro-  
fiting, is demanded by the Liberty  
Council, formed here recently at a  
meeting of leading citizens, and which  
it is said may prove to be a non-par-  
tisan political party of state-wide force.  
Judge O. K. Reeves, chairman of the  
meeting, said: "I am not opposed to  
organized labor when it keeps within  
its bounds. It is true that Capital or-  
ganized first, and oppressed Labor.  
Now Labor has organized and is op-  
pressing the opposition. The main  
trouble is, we, the professional and  
small business men and farmers and  
our families, who compose possibly 85  
per cent of the people of this country,  
are allowing ourselves to be ground  
between the upper and nether mil-  
lstones. A quarrel, which is none of  
ours, pours its full harm on us. It  
is time we organize and take a hand  
in this matter ourselves."

The Liberty Council passed resolu-  
tions demanding immediate settlement  
of questions between employers and  
employees; denounced as unpatriotic  
class antagonism to gain political  
ends; expressed apprehension over the  
alleged tendency to monopolize the  
Nation's food supplies; and demanded  
relief from the extremely high prices  
of necessities.

## WAGE DEMANDS NOT AUTHORIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Demands by  
employees of the packers for in-  
creased wages are not authorized by  
the international officers of the Amal-  
gamated Meat Cutters and Butcher  
Workmen of America, according to  
John F. Hart, president of the or-  
ganization.

An increase of from 20 to 50 per  
cent was demanded by individuals  
who went before Judge Samuel Al-  
schuler, who is acting as arbitrator  
between the employees and the pack-  
ers on all matters of dispute, Mr.  
Hart said. The international organi-  
zation had called a conference to be  
held in Kansas City on Aug. 19 to  
formulate new wage demands, accord-  
ing to Mr. Hart. This conference, he  
said, will include representatives from  
all the locals connected with the or-  
ganization. The meeting in Kansas  
City, Mr. Hart declared, will not be  
in violation of the present agreement  
with the packers, which permits the  
union to present the question of wages  
for arbitration.

### DRY REFERENDUM PETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Petitions said  
to contain more than 95,000 names,  
asking a vote by the people on the  
action of the Legislature in ratifying  
the National Prohibition Amendment  
were filed before Governor Gardner  
and the Secretary of State at Jeffers-  
on City yesterday morning. Only 39,450  
signatures were necessary to force a  
vote on the amendment.

### STEEL WORKERS MAKE DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUTLER, Pennsylvania—Four thou-  
sand employees of the plants of the  
Standard Steel Car Company struck  
yesterday for a wage increase, alleging  
they were unable to live on the pres-  
ent wages. The plants employ 7999  
men.

## CALIFORNIANS FIGHT MEDICAL CONTROL

People Informed Written Request  
of Parent or Guardian Will  
Exempt Pupil From Examina-  
tion—Legal Aspect of Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A  
bulletin recently issued by the north-  
ern California division of the Public  
School Protective League states that  
the greatest possible pressure is being  
exerted in an effort to extend the  
system of physical examination of  
children in the public schools. The  
bulletin also calls attention, however,  
to the fact that at its last session the  
California Legislature passed a law,  
known as the Evans Act, which pro-  
vides that a parent or guardian may  
file a written statement with the prin-  
cipal of the school where his child is  
enrolled stating that he does not wish  
to have the child examined physically,  
and that the pupil thereby becomes ex-  
empt from such bodily inspection. The  
league states that when the schools  
open this fall, cards to be filled out  
and signed by the parents, for secur-  
ing this exemption from physical ex-  
amination, will doubtless be avail-  
able at the schools; but in any event,  
says the bulletin, the league expects  
to print and distribute a large supply  
of them.

"Physical examination of school  
children," says the bulletin, "has  
never justified itself from any stand-  
point. Medical examinations must of  
necessity, in a democracy, be without  
power to enforce treatment of any par-  
ticular kind, or at all, for any so-  
called defect found by examination;  
and to merely point out physical de-  
fects without the power to go further  
certainly does not solve the problem."

The legal phase of the subject is  
also covered in the publication, the  
statement being made that physical  
examination without the parents' con-  
sent is assault and battery. Quoting  
Peter V. Ross, a member of the San  
Francisco bar, the statement says:  
"The person of an individual, whether  
child or adult, is peculiarly sacred and  
no one, under ordinary circumstances,  
has the right physically to examine  
him without first obtaining permission  
so to do. In the case of children the  
permission must, of course, be had  
from parents or guardians."

"Physicians, health officers and  
school authorities are as much bound  
to respect the sacredness of the person  
of individuals as other citizens are.  
Their profession or official positions  
invest them with no authority to take  
liberties with the persons of school  
children or anyone else."

"A large part of the time in our  
public schools is being diverted from  
legitimate subjects and given to por-  
traying disease, physically examining  
the children for it and generally  
frightening them to take refuge in the  
arms of medicine. All this in the face  
of the fact that medicine is experimen-  
tal rather than scientific, not merely  
changing but even reversing its the-  
ories from year to year. It will not  
be long, if this tendency is not  
checked, before people find themselves  
under the domination of physicians  
exercising state authority and forced  
to make as vigorous a struggle for  
physical liberty as in by-gone ages  
they were compelled to make for reli-  
gious liberty."

### PACIFIC FLEET OFF CORONADO

United Press via The Christian Science  
Monitor Leased Wires

SAN DIEGO, California—The Pacific  
fleet arrived early yesterday off Cor-  
onado Island. The 35 ships under  
command of Admiral Rodman drew up  
in a huge semi-circle and started to  
clean ships for the review off Cor-  
onado today, when Secretary Daniels  
will review the fleet.

### Mr. Daniels in California

LOS ANGELES, California—Jose-  
ph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy,  
arrived here yesterday morning and  
left a few hours later for San Diego,  
where he will review the Pacific fleet  
today.

### KRAG-JORGENSENS WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Announcement was made yesterday  
by the War Department that the 400-

000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and car-  
tridges which have been held in arse-  
nals for years, and which it was re-  
ported during the war were to have  
been sold to Russia or other coun-  
tries, have been formally declared ob-  
solete and withdrawn from the  
service.

## STREET CAR FARES RAISED IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A temporary in-  
crease in street car fares from 5 to 7  
cents on the surface lines in Chicago  
and from 6 to 8 cents on the elevated  
lines was ordered by the Illinois Pub-  
lic Utilities Commission yesterday on  
the application of the roads for ad-  
vances to meet the rise in wages  
granted employees recently.

### Municipal Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The attempt to  
advance the fares on the surface and  
elevated lines of Chicago to meet the  
recent advance in wages given strik-  
ing employees of the two companies  
will be opposed by Mayor Thompson,  
so the Illinois Public Utilities Com-  
mission was informed recently by  
Chester E. Cleveland, special counsel  
for the Mayor. The lines had made  
application to the Public Utilities  
Commission for an advance in fares  
and a hearing had been opened.

The Mayor's counsel charged that  
an agreement to increase fares to meet  
the rise of wages was reached at a  
conference in which representatives  
of the city government were denied  
a part. The city denied the right of  
the lines to additional fares or the  
power of the utilities commission to  
grant such an increase. The city  
claims that the surface lines have  
bound themselves under contract with  
the city for 20 years at the present  
rate of fare.

### Rise for Carmen, Fares to Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DAVENPORT, Iowa—The street car  
strike which started on Aug. 1, ended  
abruptly yesterday morning, when  
representatives of 575 strikers signed  
a contract with the Tri-City Railway  
Company providing a maximum wage  
scale of 60 cents an hour. The former  
scale was 40 cents.

Signing of the contract followed  
action of the Davenport City Council  
in agreeing to put the same rate of  
fare in effect here as was granted by  
the Illinois Public Utilities Com-  
mission for Rock Island and Moline. The  
present fare is 5 cents. The company  
wants 7 cents.

### TELEPHONE STRIKE ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The strike of  
telephone operators and other em-  
ployees of the Southern Bell Tele-  
phone & Telegraph Company, called  
in this city on June 2, has been called  
off after nearly two months. This  
strike culminated in the national  
strike of telegraphers affiliated with  
the Commercial Telegraphers Union  
of America, which failed, and which  
resulted in the resignation of the na-  
tional president. The telephone  
workers demanded the reinstatement  
of several workers who, they assert,  
were discharged because of union  
affiliation. No announcement has  
been made as to the terms of settle-  
ment.

## COOPERATIVES ASK END OF BLOCKADE

Russian Societies Anxious to  
Send Food to Their Country—  
Disavowal of Any Attempt to  
Trade With the Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Alexander  
M. Berkenheim, president of the All-  
Russian Central Union of Consumers  
Societies and their representative in  
the United States, is trying to have the  
blockade of Russia lifted to an extent  
that will permit the sending of at least  
one shipload of food to Petrograd.

From this fact radicals are infering  
either that trade relations with Bol-  
shevist Russia are implied in Mr. Ber-  
kenheim's activities, or that they will  
soon follow them. But Mr. Berken-  
heim says he desires to send the food  
to Petrograd to feed the starving  
women and children who, he believes,  
are in no way responsible for their  
government. He asserts the food  
would not go to the bolsheviks, but would  
be distributed by the cooperative so-  
cieties, which, he insists, despite any  
statements to the contrary, remain  
non-partisan and have nothing to do  
with politics. Those who are striving  
to send food to Petrograd do not be-  
lieve the bolsheviks would dare appro-  
priate the supplies, in face of the in-  
dignation this might arouse among the  
people.

Since the armistice was signed some  
food and clothing shipments have been  
sent to Archangel from this city and  
some from London to Black Sea ports  
into the territory controlled by Deni-  
kin. From the Denikin territory ship-  
ments of hides, potash, bristles, man-  
ganese and other products have been  
received here, part of them coming  
from the cooperatives in the Caucasus.

Besides the All-Russian Central  
Union of Consumers Societies, these  
organizations have offices here:

Moscow Peoples Bank, represented  
by I. J. Sherman; Union of Siberian  
Cooperative Unions, A. A. Trutseff;  
Union of Siberian Creamer Associa-  
tions, V. N. Bashkroff, and the All-  
Russian Cooperative Union of Flax  
Growers, G. A. Martiushin.

These cooperatives believe that with  
their help the economic reconstruction  
of Russia can be accomplished. No  
other organization, private or official,  
they say, enjoys the confidence of the  
entire population as they do. Being  
a democratic organization, not con-  
nected with any political parties, but  
representing the economic needs of  
the people, they say they will continue  
to meet the opposition to their eco-  
nomic activities which political bodies  
would encounter.

### POLICE ON STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MOBERLY, Missouri—The big rail-  
way shops and industrial plants here  
are without police protection, all mem-  
bers of the police force having struck  
on Monday night, when the City Coun-  
cil refused their demands for an  
immediate salary increase. Citizens  
are acting as volunteer watchmen.

### LEVIATHAN BRINGS HALF A LOAD

NEW YORK, New York—With only  
half of her troop capacity filled, the  
Leviathan arrived here yesterday with  
6410 officers and men, including five  
generals.



**CHLOROX**  
The Smooth Tooth Paste

Just try a tube of CHLOROX. You'll  
experience a new sensation of refreshment.  
CHLOROX cleans where no brush can reach.  
And it is milled—pulverized—to protect the  
enamel as well as polish the teeth. CHLOROX  
means teeth and mouth cleanliness. CHLOROX  
never wastes or hardens in the tube.

For sale at all Dealers  
and Department stores



Back to '79

THE first cake of Ivory Soap was  
made in 1879. That Ivory Soap  
has survived the years and at-  
tained an immense sale despite the keen  
competition of soaps that followed in its  
wake proves that it meets a need and  
meets it well.

The need is for a white, mild, pure, float-  
ing soap to sell at a price within reach of  
all. Ivory Soap fully meets this need  
because it is a white, mild, pure, floating  
soap of the highest grade and sells for  
a few cents.

There are any number of soaps claiming  
to be as good as Ivory but every one of  
them is lacking in one or more of the  
desirable qualities which have given  
Ivory Soap its long life and ever-growing  
popularity.

IVORY SOAP



## LOOKING BACK AT MAURA CABINET

A General Conviction Prevailed That When the Cabinet Fell It Would Mean the Political End of the Premier

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Spanish politicians of various complexions felt that the position of Juan la Cierva, controller of a little band of extreme Conservatives of a strongly reactionary type, nominee in the Maura cabinet as many will insist, despite various rejections of the idea of the military party when bent on taking imposing measures of their own for government, and the ally of Maura in the most reactionary government that has tried to manage the affairs of Spain for some time past, was somewhat dubious.

There was a general conviction that when the Maura government fell, it would inevitably be the political end of Maura. After what was virtually a political banishment of many years' duration as the result of obvious mistakes and miscalculations, he was, after much striving, given a second chance in the highest Spanish statesmanship. More than ever he has misjudged the situation, and there can be no political future in Spain for any man who considers that the signs of the times make it advisable or even distant possible to exert extreme reactionary measures in Spain, worthy of the systems of 100 years ago, during a period when it is clear that the Labor movement and the syndicates have become fairly established and are going ahead rapidly.

### Respect of All Parties

But after all Don Antonio in his time has had some progressive ideas, even if he was never inclined to go beyond the limits of old conservatism, and he has performed much useful work for the state. Moreover, the old Spaniards love him for in this halcyon of impressive manners and intense emotion, one sees a figure of the kind of man that led Spain in some of her best days. So Don Antonio will pass into retirement with the blessing of Spain, and, despite the political enemies he has aroused, with the scarcely dimmed respect of all parties.

According to his own lights, La Cierva was, perhaps, not at all less sincere or conscientious, and he must think he was doing the best for the community in his extraordinary efforts toward reaction, but he has no such good record as Maura—only one of ruthless endeavor to impose the harshest autocracy upon the people. La Cierva would have been a good man for Spain a long time ago. Personally he is a little and not at all imposing man; one wonders that in this modest frame there should be packed the means for a resistance against a people just discovering its own strength. A peculiar expression of half-smiling self-assurance sits constantly on his countenance. His fall will be the end of him politically, and there is little upon which he will be congratulated.

It is known that he urged Mr. Maura at all costs to continue on the dangerous path they had entered upon and to attempt government with their small backing in the new Cortes, and the fact that he has been inclined to make this rash attempt only indicates that he realized how he and his own extreme form of reaction were making their last endeavor. One of the newspapers printed a cartoon of him in which he was represented heavily fitted from head to foot with the most ponderous iron armor, and an onlooker, seeing him thus, asked him where he was going, to which Don Juan answered, "I am preparing myself for the sessions of the Chamber. I am going to see if I can defend myself from those who wish to torpedo me!"

### Losing Hope

But the latest intelligence in well informed political circles was to the effect that Don Juan, after much effort, was losing hope. In recent times endeavor had been keenly directed toward bringing the Dictator into a close alliance and securing their absolute and dependable assistance in the Chamber on all occasions of consequence. The Dictator had indeed given a promise of sorts, but it did not amount to very much, and even under pressure from the King, it was only to a small extent enlarged. In these circumstances La Cierva came to the conclusion that the support of the Dictator was too much of a doubtful quantity, and it was reported that he had practically decided to resign before the opening of Parliament.

This would certainly have brought about the collapse of the Maura government. The belief then was that in the first place, and with hardly any hope that it would be much more than a temporary measure, Mr. Dato would form a cabinet, and that Mr. Maura, as much for the sake of appearances as anything else, would be given the presidency of the Chamber, neither he nor any of his party being included in the cabinet. This new Dato cabinet would come to some sympathetic understanding with the Left in virtue of which their determination to obstruct the government would be withdrawn. This government, according to such an understanding, would immediately convoke the Cortes and assure a free expression of the popular will, which is evidently liberal. The budget would thus be passed, and a difficulty in Spanish administration which has become something of a nightmare, would disappear.

But while this all sounded simple enough, it was realized that when the plan came to be put into action various other points of great importance would arise. It was recognized in most quarters, even by the Left, that

as an intermediary measure a Dato cabinet would be a good and perhaps the best thing; but when sympathy with the Left was being talked about it could not be forgotten that at the time of the recent Barcelona troubles, the Count de Romanones being then in power, one heard announcements of the desire of Mr. Dato to resume power, that there were at the same time statements, published with full authority, of the expositions of policy that he laid before his party, and that they embraced stern repressive measures which were very little inferior in certain qualities of reaction to those which Mr. Maura planned to adopt. Mr. Dato always has said that conservative legislation has been among the most serviceable that the working classes have enjoyed, but not by any process of imagination or conciliatory desire can these classes regard him as their champion or supporter.

If Maurism and reaction are condemned, Datism and the conservatism for which it stands must undergo a considerable process of renovation if it is to endure. Another point is this, that if Maurist reaction is to be abandoned, what about the newly elected Cortes, which by the adoption of the most extraordinary and doubtful measures, peculiar to Spanish governmental election processes, has been prepared specially for its assistance, the Cortes in certain important respects not by any means representing the will of the people? If there is to be conciliation with the Left, and adoption of a policy sympathetic to democratic desires, should there not be a proper Cortes elected for it? In effect, ought not the new Cortes, which has only just been elected, to be abandoned forthwith and a proper one elected? But two elections so very near to each other!

### Anti-Dynastic Conditions

It should be added that the elements of the extreme Left were by no means disposed to make difficulties so long as the Maurist-Ciervist government was dismissed. Julian Besteiro, one of the most prominent and enlightened of the Socialist leaders—he is the university professor—said that while his anti-dynastic convictions would make it impossible for him to collaborate to any extent whatever with such a Dictator régime, he would not in any way oppose himself to such an arrangement as that which has been discussed.

The King was evidently very anxious about the situation and not without reason. Don Alfonso's precarious position, and his very palpable favoring of the Maurist reactionary policy, have been the cause of much severe criticism. He has placed himself in a doubtful and difficult position, and presumably, with the almost certain failure of the scheme, he would be glad to get out of it. Once again a lady of great social prestige and keen political intelligence comes into the scene, for recently the Condesa de Casablanca gave a lunch to political leaders, and Messrs. Maura, La Cierva, Dato, and Sanchez Guerra found themselves at her hospitable and interesting table. To the surprise of the other guests the King suddenly appeared, and the idea was that it was quite an unexpected honor. Advantage was, however, taken of the occasion by His Majesty to discuss the political situation long and earnestly with the other guests. Again the King recently sent for the Count de Romanones and had a long interview with him on existing circumstances and their possibilities. The general conclusion from all this was that the end of the present government was nigh.

## WOMAN'S POLITICAL ADVANCE IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Lyceum Club entertained at dinner recently prominent supporters of the movement for the political advancement of women.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen, who presided, said they were all gratified to know that it was part of the covenant of the League of Nations that all posts, offices, committees, and all commissions were to be opened to women on the same terms as they were to men. The women realized the great opportunities that had come to them, and were trying to prepare themselves in various ways to take advantage of them. At the same time, while it was a great victory to have Parliament placing on the statute book acts granting enfranchisement to women and abolishing sex privileges, victory was not wholly won, and there was still much to be done and much to be fought for if the victory achieved was to be made effective both for themselves and for the benefit of the country.

Sir Willoughby Dickenson said the old tenor of public feeling in the matter of emancipation of women had changed, because the position toward woman suffrage for many years on the part of men arose, not from knowledge but prejudice. The time had come when women should be not only politically but economically on an equality with men.

Sir William Bull, M. P., said he saw no reason why women should not make first-rate lawyers and first-rate architects. In fact, there was no reason why the professions should not be open to women. At the present time, he happened to be on the council of the Incorporated Law Society, and they had had some little difficulty in regard to the women's question. It was felt that during the war it should be postponed to enable the younger men to have a voice in the settlement. But, as a matter of fact, the thing settled itself. Young solicitors in the trenches were invited to declare whether they were or were not in favor of the admission of women to the legal profession. Very few were against their inclusion and now, with one or two exceptions, the council of the Law Society supported their admission.

## AUSTRALIA'S NEEDS IN PAPER INDUSTRY

Paper-Making Is Said to Be of Vital Interest to Commonwealth as Means of Self-Support and to Develop Resources

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Australia

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A rather serious world shortage of the raw materials employed in the manufacture of paper tends at the moment to focus a considerable amount of attention on this important industry. The matter is one of vital interest to the Commonwealth of Australia, both as a means of self-support in that respect, and as a further development of some of her natural resources. Information on the question of raw materials for the manufacture of paper pulp in Australia has been collected by the executive committee of the Advisory Council of Science and Industry. At the present time the manufacture of paper pulp in other countries has two principal sources of supply, besides linen and cotton rags, i. e., wood and fibrous grasses, such as esparto and straw.

### Native Woods

Now there are several soft woods, indigenous to Australia, notably some species of pine, especially the *Pinus insignis*, and candlenut, which is a soft white wood quite equal to the poplar for general purposes; there are also certain species of hard woods, eucalyptus, karri, and blackbutt which, in an immature state are suitable for pulping. Fibrous grasses, such as blady grass, Mariani grass, bamboo grass, and others, have been tested by experts and discovered to yield quite good pulp. The pulp derived from blady grass in particular, bleached as well as, and was quite equal to the best esparto. It has been used for pulping purposes on a small scale at Cairns, Queensland, and proposals have been made from time to time to utilize this grass to that end in Johore and the Malay States. Investigations, however, conducted by Dr. Hargreaves, director of the South Australian Department of Chemistry, indicate that if Australia's demand for paper is to be met by the manufacture of paper in that country from its own raw materials, then for some years to come the principal material to be used must be straw, of which large quantities are produced within a 100-mile radius of Adelaide.

At present there are four mills in Victoria, two of which manufacture strawboard, the chief materials used for that purpose being straw and waste paper; the other two manufacturing pulping waste paper, and a board mill in which Manila board is made from waste paper and wood pulp. In Queensland small quantities of paper pulp are made from hoop-pine at the Queensland Pine Company's mills at Yarraman Creek, and from blady and other grasses near Cairns. So far these are the only paper, pulp, or board mills yet established in Australia, which is therefore very largely dependent upon imported supplies.

Parallel with the question of an increased independence and self supply in this matter, is the question of the availability of the chemicals necessary for the treatment of pulp. The chemicals ordinarily used may be classified as: (1) fuel; (2) lime and magnesia; (3) caustic soda and soda ash; (4) sodium sulphate; (5) sulphur, sulphuric acid, and sulphites; (6) chlorine, bleaching powder, and bleach liquors.

Starting Soda Industry  
With regard to the first of these, wood obtained locally would be more economical in Australia than coal. Lime might be obtained by calcining limestone, suitable deposits of which occur in most parts of Australia. Soda has yet to be manufactured in Australia. The Solvay process, which is probably most suited to Australian conditions, requires convenient supplies of limestone, salt or brine, pure water, and coal. A group of chemical manufacturers is considering the relative merits of several Australian sites, and it is expected that within the next year the soda industry will be established in the Commonwealth. Sodium sulphate is obtained as a by-product in several Australian chemical industries. Sulphur may be imported from Japan, Sicily, or the Louisiana mines in the United States of America, and burnt in furnaces to yield the sulphur dioxide or sulphurous acid used in the "sulphite" process. Sulphur dioxide can also be obtained by roasting pyrites, and a large proportion of the sulphuric acid produced in Australia is made from this source. If the bleaching of paper pulp were undertaken on a big scale, there would be no difficulty in obtaining a bleach liquor made locally by an electrolytic process.

To revert to Dr. Hargreaves' pronouncement that the manufacture of paper in Australia must depend, for some years at any rate, upon straw as its chief material, it has been pointed out that, prior to the extensive use of wood pulp, news printings were made in England from straw with small proportions of esparto grass. The price of straw gradually advanced, however, while that of wood pulp decreased, so that it became disadvantageous to use the former. In Australia, on the other hand, conditions are materially different. The high tariff imposed upon imported wood pulp, or raw materials for the manufacture of pulp, prevents cheapness in that commodity; while the number of years which must elapse before sufficient and suitable plantations are ready for pulping renders the supply of wood pulp in sufficient quantities out of the question for

present needs. Straw in that case is less expensive.

Dr. Hargreaves considers that of the various kinds of straw, barley straw makes the best paper. Wheat straw is good, though not of such tough or opaque fiber; oat straw he considers to be the least valuable for the purpose. For the making of strawboard, however, he finds oat straw the best, because it is less hard than other straws, contains fewer knots, comes better in the digester, and is easier to deal with in the beaters. Bleached straw cellulose is splendid material for making good quality writing and printing papers. Dr. Hargreaves considers, nevertheless, that chemical wood pulp should be mixed with it.

### Hand-Made Papers

It should be possible to obtain large supplies of straw in South Australia at a price of not more than £1 10s. a ton, delivered at the mill. The straw grown there should be most suitable in the manufacture of ordinary printing, writing, and wrapping papers, and strawboard. In view of the limited local market, and the competition of other countries, the manufacture of hand-made papers is deemed, for the present, inadvisable. Newspaper is also excluded in Dr. Hargreaves' proposals, on the ground that production would be unprofitable, unless an adequate duty were placed on imported paper of this class.

The estimated cost of a mill for the production of straw pulp may be interesting to note here. The figures are Dr. Hargreaves'. For the purpose of illustration, he takes a mill capable of producing an output of 115 tons of paper a week, utilizing 81 tons of straw pulp, 31 tons of chemical wood pulp, and 10 tons of china clay, and allowing for a manufacturing loss of between 8 and 9 per cent. The cost of producing bleached straw pulp is roughly £7 10s. a ton, while, under pre-war conditions, imported mechanical wood pulp cost from £6 to £6 10s. a ton. The latter, incidentally, is very much inferior in quality to straw pulp. Dr. Hargreaves concludes that the capital required to establish a mill of the capacity indicated would be about £66,000.

As heretofore mentioned, South Australia grows large quantities of cereal straws. Prof. Wyndham Dunstan, the director of the Imperial Institute in London, comments on this fact, and states that in his opinion these cereal straws are the sole material available in South Australia in sufficiently large quantities to form the basis of a paper-making industry. He agrees that while based on straw, the material can be manufactured from this material, other higher grade pulps would have to be blended with the straw pulps for the manufacture of higher grade papers. Though rags and waste paper might serve this purpose in the early stages of the industry, he considers that early and full attention should be accorded to the utilization of other local materials, or to the cultivation of crops suitable for the purpose. The plants of coniferous trees or the cultivation of esparto grass are suggestions of which the ultimate success or the practicality can only be judged by those on the spot. Professor Dunstan recommends a consultation with an expert paper technologist or paper-making engineer.

## COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ IS SENT TO PRISON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Countess Markievicz has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment on a charge of inciting the people against the police. She was reported to have advised that the police be treated as lepers, that other children should not be allowed to sit near the children of police in school, as they were spies like their parents. They should not sit near them in church, have any dealings with them, or speak to them. She advised the young men to go on drilling and training so as to be able to take the place of the leaders when arrested, and to buy goods of English manufacture, and burn everything English, except their coat.

## NEW BOLSHIEVIST LAND POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMSK, Russia.—The Socialist journal, *Zaria*, edited by Pankratoff, states that the Bolsheviki have been compelled fundamentally to reorganize their agrarian policy. A considerable reduction of the cultivated area and the almost complete lack of seeds have obliged the agricultural commissaries to substitute for the rule of common exploitation of land, to which the peasants are exhibiting a marked abhorrence, the following agrarian policy. The commissary for Agriculture has been ordered to take from the peasants all large estates with all the land attached to them, and to place them under the management of so-called specialists. These latter, the *Zaria* states, are none other than the former landowners or former managers of estates, and the paper adds that this compromise with the hated bourgeoisie is a violation of the fundamental rules of communism which proves the powerlessness of bolshevism and its imminent downfall.

## NATIONALIZATION OF OIL FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The executive committee of the National Socialist Party has passed a resolution to the effect that, in view of the strong and growing public opinion in favor of the nationalization of the coal industry, and the opposition which this necessary step in social and industrial reconstruction is meeting from powerful vested interests, the government is asked to protect the people, by preventing speculators and profiteers from exploiting for private profit the newly discovered oil fields at Chesterfield. The creation of vested interests in the source of national wealth, they claim, should be treated as national property and used for the benefit of the entire community.

## POLITICAL REFORM FOR INDIA ANALYZED

Workers in India, Says Non-Brahmin Leader of Madras, Have No Influence, Education, Wealth, or Voting Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In an article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Nair, the famous non-Brahmin leader of Madras, he says: "A good deal of sophistry is being circulated in England especially for the consumption of the British workingman, to make out that the so-called Indian constitutional reforms are really democratic and intended for the benefit of the working classes in India. Without going into the historical facts which have condemned the Indian working man to his present slavish condition, we may at once say that the overwhelming bulk of the working classes in India at the present time can never be enfranchised on a tax-paying basis, for the simple reason that their income is so small that they do not pay any taxes."

### Working Classes Untouched

"The proposals of the Southborough Committee to enfranchise something like 5,000,000 Indians will not touch the working classes. The 5,000,000 who will get the vote will be found at the top of the social strata, and the 60,000,000 of Indian working men will be found absolutely at the bottom. If the Indian worker is not to be enfranchised what benefit he is to derive from the proposed political reforms is a matter which requires the careful consideration of the British workingman. It has been attempted to be made out both in India and in England that the Indian workingman would fare better under Indian employers than under British capitalists. That statement is absolutely unfounded, and can be proved as such from the facts recorded in the investigation of the Indian Factory Commission of 1907-8.

"Excepting in the case of Indian political leaders attempting to make capital out of carefully manipulated economic disputes, Indian politicians have till now taken no interest in the conditions of the Indian working man; even in Madras where political leaders are supposed to have made attempts to organize the workers, careful examination of the facts would show that what was actually done was to get them to strike without an adequate organization or funds, and to leave them in the lurch when they could not extract favorable terms from their employers. Attempts to organize by educating them and placing them in a position to bargain favorably with their employers would be a beneficial act, but no one seems to have attempted such useful functions in India.

### The Indian Politician

"When the Indian politician wants to hit the English capitalist he stirs up the workers to start a strike; beyond that the interest of the politician in the worker has been conspicuous by its absence. When one member of the Factory Commission proposed that the hours of labor in India mills should be restricted to 12 a day, there was not another Indian of note to support his views. That being the case, if the fate of Indian laborers is to be entrusted to the Indian politician we may be absolutely certain that in all matters of legislation affecting the laboring classes it will be the capitalist interests that will prevail.

"We are often further told that this is the only possible way in which political institutions can develop; that as in England so in India at the earlier stages power should necessarily be concentrated in the hands of the capitalists, and that it will be the turn of the working classes at a later date to wrest such power from the capitalist. In other words, we are about to begin in India a series of acts of capitalist tyranny from which the British working classes have suffered practically throughout the major part of the nineteenth century. If this procedure is to be adopted we fail to see why the British working classes should be a party to enforcing such tyranny.

"The political minded classes, whom Mr. Montagu has in view have never concealed their dislike to the European capitalist in India, although they have never fully explained how the resources of India would have been developed till now without the help of the British capitalist. The political minded Indian does not care for British capital or Indian labor; he only wants what he calls the economic prosperity of India, by which he means that the Government of India shall be carried on without himself paying any taxation. The future resources of the Indian State, according to the same advanced Indian politicians, will mainly consist of customs duties imposed upon British as well as on all other goods. This is supposed to benefit the people of India, but when the poor man who gets his cotton cloth, it may be of a very low count, comparatively cheap, has been made to pay dearly for it and the profits of the customs duties have gone into the Indian manufacturer's pocket the rich Indian politician will be satisfied, and Mr. Montagu will be congratulated on having established democratic institutions in the Indian Constitution.

### Catspaw in Political Agitation

"At present the only share the Indian laborer has in democratic institutions is to be used as a catspaw in political agitation. When Mr. Gandhi wants to demonstrate something he asks the small shopkeepers to close their shops may be looted; thus the Indian storekeeper comes in as an element in democratic politics. The average Indian knows nothing about political agitation, or Rowlatt acts, or constitutional reforms. It has been placarded all over Great Britain that

the Indians are against the Rowlatt acts and that they are at the back of Mr. Montagu's proposal. The idea of putting everything down to the working classes in India is the result of imitation. Since the Labor Party have acquired great influence in England political changes have all to be stated from the point of view of Labor, yet to do the same so far as India is concerned is somewhat of an absurd process because the laborer there has no influence, no education, no wealth, and no voting power, and unless he derives some political power by the grant of the communal vote he is likely to remain in his present powerless condition.

"The British workingman can help his industrial comrade in India to obtain some measure of political power by giving him a communal vote. Instead of that the British workingman is now being gradually drawn to the side of the Indian capitalist under the impression that he has to do with a democratic movement, with the result that in course of time there will develop a sharp clash of interests between the Indian capitalists and the British workingman. Such clash of interests perhaps may be inevitable, but we warn the British workingman against backing the wrong horse, as his interest and sympathy ought to be with the Indian laborers in the present political discussion. Please understand that Indian laborers' interests do not come in any way into the present controversy. They lie far off, hidden deep down among the Brahminical intrigues and India office Blue Books."

## COOPERATION MAY BE INTERNATIONAL

President of Cooperative Congress Urges Delegates to Work for International Wholesale Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Carlisle, the "Merrie Border City," was the scene of great cooperative activity this Whitsuntide. Much to the embarrassment of the hotels and boarding establishments, there arrived an army of some 1700 representatives from all parts of the United Kingdom who had come to attend the fifty-first annual cooperative congress. In addition to British delegates there were present cooperators from Belgium, Finland, France, Rumania, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland, full of enthusiasm and hope for the future of international cooperation.

The congress held its sittings in Market Hall, and Alderman F. Hayward, chairman of the Central Board, presided. The delegates were warmly welcomed by Councillor Bertram Carr, Mayor of Carlisle, who said that the cooperative movement was a great example of what could be accomplished where there was a community of interest.

### Rapid Growth

In the course of his address Alderman Hayward said that during the war period the movement had proved its worth to the general community, and had, despite the many difficulties with which it was confronted, made remarkable progress. Never before, he claimed, had cooperative membership, capital, and trade increased so rapidly.

Referring to the future, the president asked what part the movement meant to play in the remodeling of social conditions. During the war, he said, in every sphere of industry, their opponents had been building up and perfecting their defensive organizations. Private capitalism had strengthened its position, whilst, on the other hand, the workers were everywhere in a state of perpetual unrest. They were demanding, and in many cases enforcing, higher standards of life and a voice in the control of the industries whereby they lived. Hence the old competitive system was fast coming to an end. The growing demands of the workers could not possibly be satisfied so long as industry was organized on a competitive basis, and cooperative ideals and methods must, therefore, become the basis of industrial reorganization.

Not only must they seek to control the sources of their supplies, continued the president, but cooperators should work for the establishment of an International Cooperative Wholesale Society. Internationalism was the order of the day, and cooperators had their part to play in international affairs. The events of the last few years, he declared, had clearly demonstrated the urgent necessity for the introduction of a more cooperative spirit in international relationships. The League of Nations must be made a living reality, and they must not rest until they had established the new social order, that true human society to which they referred when they spoke of the cooperative commonwealth yet to be.

### Political Future

Much of the time of the congress was devoted to the discussion of the political future of the movement, and it was agreed to negotiate with the Labor Party and the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, with a view to federation for electoral purposes, the ultimate object being the formation of a united democratic people's party.

A strong resolution against food control was adopted, viewing with grave concern the proposal to abolish the Ministry of Food and to distribute

its functions amongst the older departments of the State, and urging upon the government the necessity of continuing the ministry as a permanent department charged with the maintenance of proper and adequate supplies, and such other measures as might be necessary to prevent profiteering and the exploitation of consumers.

A resolution was also passed expressing the congress' unqualified opposition to the policy of conscription as applied to the United Kingdom.

A resolution, in the interests of the Roman Catholic members, demanding that no efficient school should be excluded from the fullest educational advantages on the ground that, in addition to teaching other subjects, it also undertakes to give definite religious teaching, was almost unanimously defeated. The chairman, at the request of the central board, called attention to the fact that at the last congress a resolution in identical terms was submitted and rejected.

## CANADA'S PLACE IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Hon. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, who passed through Montreal on his way to Chicago, was not inclined to say much concerning his recently published letter in which he had criticized the participation of the British dominions in the League of Nations. "The letter referred to was a confidential one," said Mr. Taft, "which I did not expect to be published, but in some way or other it was published without my knowledge or consent."

"I am glad to see Canada in the League of Nations, but Canadians will, I think, admit that it is an anomaly for two countries under one sovereignty to be treated as separate countries when it comes to a question of settling a difference between two other nations. As to representation on the council, I do not think it is very likely that Canada would be elected thereon when there are 40 nations which have the right of representation."

## CANADA'S CREDITS TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to a statement recently issued, Canada has made advances and credits to Great Britain since 1914 totaling \$110,000,000, while Great Britain's account against Canada is for \$750,000,000, leaving a balance due the Dominion of \$350,000,000. Following the armistice, \$75,000,000 was appropriated for Belgium, Rumania, and Greece. The total of financial credits granted to Europe is \$425,000,000, apart from the war outlay. Further credits of \$150,000,000 for the wheat crop and other agricultural products are foreseen.

## CUNARD ANCHOR

Passenger and Freight Services

### NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| Orduna   | Aug. 16  |
| Vauban   | Aug. 21  |
| Carmania | Aug. 23  |
| Orduna   | Sept. 18 |
| Carmania | Sept. 23 |
| Orduna   | Oct. 21  |
| Carmania | Oct. 23  |

### NEW YORK to CHERBOURG and SOUTHAMPTON

|            |          |
|------------|----------|
| Mauretania | Sept. 3  |
| Mauretania | Sept. 29 |

### NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| Royal George | Aug. 30 |
| Royal George | Oct. 4  |

### NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH and CHERBOURG

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| Caronia | Aug. 21  |
| Caronia | Sept. 18 |
| Caronia | Oct. 23  |

### NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| Saxonia | Aug. 20  |
| Saxonia | Sept. 24 |
| Saxonia | Oct. 27  |

### NEW YORK to PIRAEUS

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| Pannonia | Aug. 28 |
|----------|---------|

### NEW YORK to GLASGOW

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| Columbia | Sept. 6 |
|----------|---------|

### BOSTON to LIVERPOOL

|       |         |
|-------|---------|
| Ikala | Aug. 20 |
|-------|---------|

21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK  
150 N. BROAD ST., BOSTON  
Phone F. H. 4000

## CP OS

| Sailings                               |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Rates                                  |                        |
| <b>MONTREAL-LIVERPOOL</b>              |                        |
| Minnetonka                             | Aug. 15 100 up \$57.50 |
| Scandinavian                           | Aug. 14 85 " 56.25     |
| Metamora                               | Aug. 17 90 " 57.50     |
| Metita                                 | Aug. 20 90 " 57.50     |
| Scotian                                | Sept. 7 85 "           |
| <b>MONTREAL-LONDON</b>                 |                        |
| Scotian                                | Aug. 9 85 up \$56.25   |
| Tunisian                               | Aug. 22 85 " 56.25     |
| <b>MONTREAL-GLASGOW</b>                |                        |
| Corcoran                               | Aug. 23 85 up \$56.25  |
| <b>VANCOUVER-ORIENT</b>                |                        |
| Empress of Asia                        | Sept. 4                |
| Montreal                               | Sept. 15               |
| Empress                                | Sept. 18               |
| Apply Local Agents                     |                        |
| <b>CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES</b> |                        |

SEE V. S. BATTLESHIPS  
**PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING**  
**PROVINCETOWN**  
104-mile round trip to CAPE COD  
on large wireless equipped steamship  
FARE—Round trip \$2.00 one way \$1.75  
Leaves wharf 400 State St. Aug. 21, 25, 29, 31  
9:30 A. M. Sundays and Holidays 10 A. M.  
STATE ROOMS REFRESHMENTS MUSIC  
Tel. Post Mail 2532



## FRENCH BLACK SEA MUTINY DISCUSSED

Deputies Charge That Mutiny Was Brought About Among French Marines Owing to Defective Organization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—For two days recently the French Chamber of Deputies devoted its attention to the unfortunate mutiny which broke out in the fleet in the Black Sea amongst the French marines when Odessa was evacuated. The first of the interpellators to speak was Mr. Viollette, who, although not wishing, he said, to emphasize the painful events which took place in Odessa, pointed out the incoherent policy of the government which was responsible for the adventure which ended in such a catastrophe.

He went on to say that French opinion was not at all in favor of the Russian expedition. To avoid incurring the displeasure of the public, the government had recourse to a stratagem, declaring that it was simply a measure of sanitary precaution, and, whilst it was affirming that there would be no intervention in Russia, it sent reinforcements and settled troops in Odessa and Sebastopol. As it could find no volunteers, black troops as well as Greek soldiers were sent in small companies. However, the situation in Odessa soon became critical, the population being famished. On the 29th of March the government was called upon to explain its action, but, although Mr. Abami declared that no more men would be sent to Russia, Mr. Pichon refused to commit himself to any promise.

At this juncture, Mr. Abami interrupted Mr. Viollette to say that he had simply spoken of an expedition to Russia and not of the army of the East, which it was still necessary to maintain so as to assist their Rumanian allies and to keep an eye on Austria with whom peace was not yet concluded. Besides, he said, it was very natural that Mr. Pichon should have refused to enter into any engagements which might have given information to the enemy.

Mr. Viollette said he doubted Mr. Abami's statement about Russia, for on the 5th of April a transport of Greek troops started for Odessa.

Premier Orders Evacuation  
Mr. Abami then read the dispatch which Mr. Clemenceau addressed to the commander of the allied troops at Odessa on March 28, in which he ordered the evacuation of the town owing to the difficulty of sending supplies.

Mr. Viollette gave a description of this evacuation which, he declared, was lamentable. He said that the French troops were obliged to retire in disorder, and only owing to the kindness of the soviets of Odessa did they escape the soldiers of Gregorief, who were commanded by German officers. He then read a curious letter signed by a French officer, in which the letter compared the attitude of the French Government with the magnanimity of the Bolsheviks!

At the end of his diatribe, Mr. Viollette showed the trend of his remarks by recalling to the deputies the fact that Mr. Caillaux was formerly the only minister who had the courage to oppose the Russian loans. The present government, on the contrary, had followed bad advice. The result was known to all.

Mr. de Kerguezec then entered the tribune and gave an account of the regrettable incidents which took place amongst the sailors after the evacuation of Odessa.

"Bolshevism," he said, "is the name which is everywhere given to the failure of governments in vanquished Russia, in vanquished Germany, in vanquished Austria; wherever the red flag floated it was because the government had failed."

Waste in the Navy

The errors committed were twofold, according to Mr. de Kerguezec. First there was carelessness and waste in the navy. Useless units were dispatched to arm others which were still more useless, so as to maintain useless officers in the service. These officers commanded crews so reduced in number that the men were obliged to wait for their leave of absence from 28 to 30 months!

Messrs. de Kerguezec and Charles Meunier were appointed to visit the naval base in the Black Sea, and they were thus able to see for themselves the second error which was committed. This was the frightful state in which the soldiers of the East were sent home.

At this point of the debate a storm broke out against Mr. Clemenceau; in fact so violent was it that it seemed for a moment as though the sitting would be interrupted.

The uproar continued for several minutes and when it was quelled Mr. de Kerguezec continued his speech. He stated that in all the camps—at Corfu, Stea, Delphes, Salonika, the same state of things existed or it was even worse; and the French soldiers saw near them the perfect organization of their English comrades.

The army in the East was "in a lamentable state," said Mr. de Kerguezec, because the Director General remained in Constantinople and exerted absolutely no control, whilst French policy favored the enemies of France and had even made enemies of its old friends, especially the Rumanians who looked to France for bread; in the meanwhile the English, Americans, and Canadians were usurping the place of the French and saying that France had no more men nor gold, so that the eastern countries must treat with them.

Here Mr. Pichon protested that France was continually helping Ru-

mania and had defended it diplomatically at the Peace Conference; he considered it imprudent to discuss these matters in the tribune, especially as the information was incomplete.

Great Sacrifices Demanded

Mr. de Kerguezec then spoke of the evacuation of Odessa. Afterward he said there was a mutiny amongst the sailors. The seamen had been for months without leave of absence. They were badly fed, badly clothed, overworked, deprived of all rewards for a long time past. The officers declared that when they gave an order they were not sure it would be executed. In Odessa indiscipline was rife, but there was neither violence nor insults. The officers said there was a general feeling of nervousness due to the immensity of the sacrifices demanded of them.

The mutiny could not, therefore, be accused of being revolutionary, and Mr. de Kerguezec considered that the officers had acted rightly in treating them with gentleness and avoiding bloodshed on a French man-of-war. He asked if the sailors had not been admirable on board the Mirabeau when that ship was stranded.

Mr. Leygues, Minister of the Navy, here declared that it was never necessary to encourage the sailors, as from the beginning of the war they had all done their duty from first to last. He concluded by saying that, by provoking this debate, they had not wished to do anything revolutionary, but only to establish responsibilities. There were men in the government who had not fulfilled their duty, and they refused to give their confidence to a government which, by its carelessness, had led them to Odessa and to Sebastopol.

Mr. Ernest Lafont then entered the tribune and pronounced a long dissertation in his usual ironical style. He spoke especially of the events at Odessa. According to him the French went there not to save Russia, but to follow a policy of interest and gain. Mr. Lafont declared that during the evacuation of Odessa the Russians were not the only ones who speculated on the passports, for, as Mr. de Kerguezec had also said, certain French officials who were charged with the stamping of the passports had made fortunes out of this. Why had it been necessary to abandon Odessa and Sebastopol as well as Russia in fact? There were sufficient troops to hold these places, but they refused to fight because they could not understand why they were called upon to fight their old friends—because they did not any longer wish to shield the misconduct of officers and consular agents. Mr. Lafont declared that he thought they had acted quite rightly, and this remark caused great indignation in the Chamber.

It was now the turn of Mr. Goude, Socialist deputy of Brest, to make some remarks concerning the mutiny of the ships in the Black Sea. Mr. de Kerguezec had only alluded vaguely to the action of the men, but Mr. Goude exposed the whole affair in detail. The crews of the French men-of-war in the Black Sea, he said, had hoisted the red flag on the masts of the ships. He spoke of the heroism of the sailors and tried to defend them against the General Staff. The causes of the mutiny, he maintained, were deep-seated and dated from far back. These causes originated with the policy of the High Command of the Navy which so arranged the distribution of the men, that the same men remained constantly on board small vessels where they had no regular leave of absence. The navy had done its duty heroically on land as well as on sea—during the war there had never been a movement of impatience in the fleet. Mr. Goude then gave an account of the mutiny; the red flag was hoisted and the "international" was sung aboard the Jean Bart. The officers had promised that the men should not be punished. At Toulon, the sailors held a meeting where they declared to Admiral Lacaze that they would stand by their comrades.

Here a part of the Chamber protested vehemently against this statement.

## COMMUNITY WORK IN CHICAGO GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"Community center work in Chicago, which has just completed its most successful year, will be largely extended this year," said Dudley G. Hays, director of the extension department of the Chicago Board of Education, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "In cooperation with the Y. M. C. A. we are going to push through the 'Black Belt' where little has been done so far, and out into the stockyards district, where the immense foreign population is massed, and where practically no work has been done before."

"We will furnish these people with a common meeting ground in the school building, for wholesome recreation, community sings, dramatics, musicals, folk dancing and social dancing, lectures and debating classes, and development of a broader view of citizenship. No two communities are alike, and each will be given broad freedom to project such activities as answer its needs. In connection with Americanization work, classes in English will be held."

INTEREST IN SHIP CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSONVILLE, Florida.—Interest has revived in a ship canal across the State of Florida, connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico, and every effort will be made by Floridians to have the canal built. The cost would be comparatively small, inasmuch as much of the proposed route would embrace streams of sufficient length and depth to minimize the amount of excavation. An immense saving of time would result from a ship canal crossing the State, preventing the present necessity for going around the entire peninsula.

## ARMENIA ASKS FOR INDEPENDENCE

General Andranik Declares That if Independence Is Denied Them, Armenians Would Prefer Not to Exist at All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—General Andranik, the Armenian leader who, during the years of war, has made such a gallant fight on behalf of his country's liberty and of the allied cause is in England on a private visit and was seen by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on his way through London.

During the first three years of the war he was chiefly responsible for the formation and leadership of Armenian volunteer units which did such good service on the old Caucasian front. When at the beginning of 1917 Russian troops streamed away, General Andranik rallied such Armenians as were available and with this small force put up a desperate resistance to the overwhelming Turkish forces. Even after the Armenian National Council had signed peace with Turkey at the beginning of June, under force majeure, Andranik continued to carry on guerrilla warfare, attacking the Turkish communications and compelling the holding up of troops, which were to operate against him. About the middle of August he suffered a reverse near Julfa, but succeeded in effecting a retirement into the mountains of the northwest and remained an implacable foe to the Turks and by no means a negligible danger to their rear. Since November, 1919, and the signing of the armistice General Andranik has been in close touch and has cooperated with the British military command in the Near East.

A Soldier, Not a Politician

General Andranik prefaced the statement which he made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, with the remark that he was not a politician. As a soldier he was not concerned with the question of the mandate over Armenia more than to say that he would gladly welcome any one of the three great powers, the United States of America, Britain, or France. It was for the great powers themselves to decide which of them was the most suitable for the purpose. As a soldier he could say that the Armenian people had done their duty in the great war, and that he himself had contributed his share. "Russia knew, and France and England are also aware," he added, speaking through an interpreter, "of the services I have been able to render to the allied cause. My compatriots and myself did our duty to the utmost of our capacities, and if the allied and associated powers keep to the ideals which they have all long professed, the Armenian people will be saved this time for good and Armenia will have her independence. But if the powers should serve their own selfish ends and frustrate the aspirations of the small nations there will be no peace for the world. They must show their sympathy and their humanity by deeds and not words. The Armenian people are asking for what is rightfully theirs, independence, and if they be denied that, they would as soon not exist at all."

"Our people are very pleased that Turkey should have been thoroughly beaten," continued General Andranik, "and they are now patiently waiting to hear the final decisions concerning the frontiers of the independent states which were once under Ottoman rule. The world must not forget that Turkey during her whole history has not contributed anything to civilization but bloodshed and desolation."

"Torchbearer" to Russian Army  
Speaking of his war activities, General Andranik said that owing to his thorough knowledge of the country through which he led the Russian and Persian fronts, knowledge which he had gained by 30 years of study, he had been able to act as a torchbearer to the Russian Army. The Turks had always held him in wholesome dread, even before the intrepid Armenian volunteer army had taken the field. In fact, of the two, the Turks would rather fight the Russians than come to grips with the Armenian leader and his famous guerrilla bands.

Of American and British help to his starving countrymen the general spoke in very grateful terms. If it had not been for what had been done by the two Anglo-Saxon powers during the last three months, he said, 40 per cent of the remaining Armenian refugees would have perished. The prospects for the coming winter were causing a good deal of anxiety for the Armenians had not been able to sow their fields in time for this year's harvest. Last year two British generals, who witnessed the straits of the people in the districts under their jurisdiction had done all in their power to relieve their needs.

CANDIDATE FAVORS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts, in announcing that he will again seek election to that office this fall, on the Democratic ticket, says, in part:

"Public ownership of public utilities, in my judgment, is the issue of the hour, and from an economic standpoint, the most vital and important. The transportation question plays a very important part in the cost of the necessities of life."

"When we consider that the advance of 25 per cent in the cost of transportation of any merchantable article increases its selling price 100 per cent, we begin to realize the rela-

tion which transportation bears to the whole problem of the cost of living.

"Primarily I am advocating public ownership of public utilities in the interest of a better democracy. We must proceed without delay to democratize our railroads and railways, both steam and trolley. This must first be done before we can hope to democratize, to any appreciable extent, our industrial establishments."

## VOTE ON REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

New York State Referendum to Decide on Absentee Voting, Pay, and Draining Swamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Amendments to the constitution of this State providing for increased pay for legislators and judges of the Court of Appeals; for facilitating the voting of residents out of the State at the time of elections, a measure to provide particularly for actors, commercial travelers, and others in occupations which necessitate much traveling; and for the draining of swamp lands, will be presented to the voters for action at the November election.

The first of these, which has passed the Legislature twice, although it was once defeated at a referendum vote, would increase the salary of assemblymen from \$1500 to \$3000, and those of senators from \$1500 to \$3500, with \$5000 for the Speaker. The mileage allowance for all members would be stricken out of the law. The demand for these increases is based on the fact that the average session usually lasts at least 100 days, and with extra sessions, much time must be spent at the capital, where living expenses are heavy.

A judge in the Court of Appeals now receives \$10,000, with a traveling allowance of \$3500, and a presiding judge receives \$500 additional. The proposed amendment would increase the salary of all appellate judges to a minimum of \$17,500.

The third amendment would confer upon those compelled by their business or professional duties to be out of the State at election time the right to vote on election day without personal appearance, or after returning to the State.

The fourth amendment, "declaring the use of property for draining swamp or agricultural lands to be a public use for which the Legislature by general laws may permit the use of another's land and assess the cost against benefited property," would, it advocates say, open up vast tracts of land in the Mohawk Valley and elsewhere which are now valueless.

## STATE SAID TO HAVE FAR TOO MANY LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The interests of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts do not require the passing of 500 new laws every six months. The adoption of biennial legislative sessions would save \$6,000,000 to the taxpayers during the next 20 years," declared Samuel W. George, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, recently, in discussing whether the closing session of that body, scheduled to begin on Aug. 12, shall simply act upon the codification of the present Constitution and adjourn, or submit further amendments.

"The convention will fail to perform its most important duty if it adjourns without giving the people an opportunity to vote upon the question of biennial sessions," continued Mr. George.

## POPULAR VOTE UPON PROHIBITION DENIED

AUGUSTA, Maine.—A referendum vote cannot be taken in Maine on the National Prohibition Amendment, according to a decision by the State Supreme Court announced yesterday.

Petitions signed by more than 13,000 citizens asking for a referendum had been received at the Department of State, and Governor Milliken asked the court for a ruling on the legality of such procedure.

The court decided at the same time that the act of the last Legislature giving women the privilege of voting for presidential electors might be submitted to the voters at a special election.

## CONSUMERS' LEAGUE MAY CUT LIVING COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—E. B. Howard, Representative from Oklahoma, while here recently on his way to Washington, said that a meeting of representatives of Labor, agricultural associations, and the Housewives League would be held in Washington, District of Columbia, Sept. 15, when he expects the organization of a national consumers' league, to force congressional action to reduce the high cost of living.

Mr. Howard, in the course of a tour of the country, has gathered data on high prices, at the request of the House Economic Committee.

Quilted Mattress Protector

Protect your beds and your children's cribs by buying our Mattress Protectors.

They are quilted of bleached muslin with pure white wadding between, wash easy, dry light and fluffy as new. We originated MATTRESS PROTECTORS.

They were GOOD at first, are excellent now, and our Protectors will continue to be among the BEST on the market. See that our trade mark is sewed in the corner of every PROTECTOR you purchase. They stand for new material, best workmanship, full sizes.

Sold in all the high-class department stores.

EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Light Street, NEW YORK

## POSSIBILITIES OF HELIUM IN CANADA

Had War Continued, Gas Could Be Produced at the Rate of 2,000,000 Cubic Feet Per Month and for Low Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Several times in the course of the last few months short stories dealing with the subject of helium, the non-inflammable gas, have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. The prominence of the discovery of this gas has been made more outstanding owing to its great value for lighter-than-air machines, and with a view of obtaining a comprehensive account of it from an expert's point of view the Canadian News Office sought the assistance of Mr. S. J. Cook, B. A., A. I. C., chemist in charge of the census of chemical industries, dominion bureau of statistics, from whom the following valuable facts were obtained.

Mr. Cook started by saying that "the year 1918 certainly marks the beginning of a new era in the history of helium, the element which more than any other has held the interest of the theoretical scientists since its discovery 50 years ago. The development in this year of immense fractionating plants for the separation from natural gas of helium in quantities sufficient to supply a fleet of airships has aroused the attention not only of natural scientists and engineers, but of the general public as well, and the interest in the unique properties of this gas has become very widespread, due largely to the fact that most of the later work done on this subject has been carried on by the leading men of science in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, cooperating to an extent undreamed of before the outbreak of the war."

Helium on Huge Scale

"This pooling of effort, found so essential in the direction of international enterprise, made possible the production of this hitherto rare and costly gas on a scale which, had the war lasted until June of the present year, would have enabled us to produce helium at the rate of 2,000,000 cubic feet per month and at a cost of from 10 to 20 cents per cubic foot. The magnitude of this accomplishment is indicated by the fact that up to 1917 not more than 100 cubic feet of this gas had been produced in the world and the price for the small lots in which it was sold was at the rate of \$1700 per cubic foot."

Helium, said Mr. Cook, was discovered in 1868 by Janssen in France, who observed new lines in the spectrum of the sun, and in the same year by Prout and Lockyer in England, who announced the fact that new lines in the sun's spectrum had been discovered and that they represented an element unknown on the earth, to which they had consequently given the name "helium." Interest among the scientists of the world was keen, as it is over every such discovery, and the study of this interesting gas has been carried on ever since in the laboratories of the world.

Dangers of Hydrogen

The usefulness of helium is due to the fact that it is inert, non-inflammable and, next to hydrogen, the lightest gas known. Lighter-than-air balloons and dirigibles are ordinarily filled with hydrogen, which is comparatively easy to obtain in large quantities. It is, however, extremely inflammable and explosive, and consequently its use in aircraft has always been attended with danger, and a considerable number of aircraft disasters have been due to this rather than to any other cause. The advantages of helium are obvious. It has 92 per cent of the ascensional power of hydrogen; it is non-explosive and it will not burn. Further, it diffuses through the envelope of a balloon only about one-half as fast as does hydrogen, and it is therefore more easily contained.

Referring to the discovery of this valuable gas, Mr. Cook said that early in 1915, Sir William Ramsay, who, in 1895, had discovered the presence of helium in the mineral cleveite, wrote to Dr. R. B. Moore of the United States Bureau of Mines: "I have been investigating blowers, i. e., coal damp rushes of gas, for helium for our government. There does not appear to be any in our English blowers, but I am getting samples from Canada and the United States. The idea is to use helium for airships."

Nothing immediately came of this suggestion in the United States, but later the suggestion came again through the work of Professor Satterly of the University of Toronto, where considerable research on helium had been carried on during the war, in cooperation with the British Admiralty through the good offices of Dr. J. C. McLennan, Professor of Physics in the University of Toronto, and one of Canada's ablest natural scientists, who had been invited to act on the Admiralty Inventions Board. On June 1, 1917, Messrs. Moore and Burrell of the United States Bureau of Mines explained the subject to Colonel Chandler, in charge of the

balloon service for the United States Army. He was intensely interested and asked that a report be made to him giving all available details. He also took up the matter with Mr. G. O. Carter in charge of the hydrogen plants for the navy, who had had several years' practical experience in the Linde Air Products Company, with the liquefaction and separation of gases by their process.

Aircraft Board's Interest

About this time, Dr. Cottrell, Chief Metallurgist of the Bureau of Mines, was called into the conferences, and shortly afterward a special commission from the British Admiralty, headed by Commander Cyprian D. C. Bridge, arrived in America to collect data and exchange ideas in what was being done, and from the resulting conferences the possible importance of the work in hand became so evident that the Aircraft Board on Oct. 17, 1917, recommended that an allotment of \$500,000, in addition to \$100,000 already given, be made jointly by the army and navy to permit of immediately starting the construction of complete plants under all three of the processes known to be workable.

Two plants were built at North Fort Worth, Texas, to utilize a natural gas containing nearly 1 per cent of helium. This gas the Lone Star Gas Company was bringing some 20,000,000 cubic feet daily through its pipe line from the wells at Petrolia, more than 100 miles northeast of Fort Worth, to that city for domestic and industrial consumption. The third plant was built near the wells, a process which had not been deemed practicable with the other two on account of their larger demands for power and water supply.

Parallel with the work of the United States Bureau of Mines on processes of extraction, the United States Geological Survey carried on an examination of all the natural gas fields in the United States with regard to their possible helium supply, and the Bureau of Standards determined certain properties of the gas.

In order to coordinate properly all the different agencies concerned, the conduct of the helium work as a whole was about this time placed in the hands of a committee consisting of one representative from each of the three departments chiefly concerned. Mr. G. O. Carter, as chairman, represented the navy, Dr. Harvey N. Davis the army, and Mr. George O. Orrok the interior.

The Manufacturing Plants

The Linde plant, costing in round figures \$300,000, was the first to be started. It commenced operation on March 6, and on March 22 produced gas containing 28 per cent of helium. By April 21 this purity had reached 50 per cent, the yield being at first small, but both quantity and purity were steadily increased up to a maximum daily production on Sept. 6 of 7550 cubic feet of 67 per cent purity, with an average production of, say, 5000 cubic feet, at over 70 per cent purity; the gas was then further purified in a second step to about 92 or 93 per cent purity.

The Claude plant, costing about half as much as the Linde, commenced production some weeks later than the latter, and has also gradually increased its production and the purity of its product. Although up to date, these are still considerably behind the performance of the Linde plant. A new still is just being installed at the Claude plant which it is hoped will materially improve both yield and purity.

At the time of signing the armistice the first shipment of 147,000 cubic feet of 93 per cent helium was on the dock about to be loaded aboard ship for Europe.

The army and navy have now jointly entered upon a larger production program under the immediate direction of the navy, and have allotted some \$5,000,000 for the purpose, including the construction of a new pipe line and additional units of the Linde plant at Fort Worth. General Squire states plants are under construction to give at least 50,000 cubic feet a day at an estimated cost of not more than 10 cents per cubic foot.

The chief source of helium in Canada is at Bow Island, Alberta, where large amounts of natural gas are available. It is estimated that the gas pipe line supplying Calgary carries daily about 30,000 cubic feet of helium, none of which is as yet being recovered.

## BOYS ARE EAGER TO LEARN TRADES

Vocational Schools Are Filled to Capacity in Connecticut According to State Director of Industrial Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Despite the many strikes of a successful nature by unskilled labor in Connecticut, and the consequent supposedly gloomy outlook from the wage standpoint of the skilled craftsman, in comparison with the unskilled laborer, the vocational schools of this State are crowded with pupils this summer as never before in their history.

This statement is from no less an authority than F. J. Trinder, State Director of Industrial Education. Not only does Mr. Trinder declare that all the vocational schools in Connecticut are busier than ever, but he is looking to the establishment of three new trade schools in the State to meet the increasing demands for vocational training.

"I am not worrying about the skilled mechanic and his future," said Director Trinder, at the Capitol yesterday. "There is an epidemic of strikes throughout the country just now, but this condition is only ephemeral, in my opinion. The unskilled laborer is king today, but within five years, or possibly less time, there will be a different story to tell."

"The parents of Connecticut argue that their sons, equipped with a good trade, will be far better off in a few years than those who are now getting high wages for running street cars and cleaning streets. The young man with a trade has something of real value that can never be taken away from him. If he goes to a distant city he can at once set a good job because he has a specific training along some practical line."

"But on the other hand what of the trolley car man or street cleaner? Suppose he leaves Hartford, do you think he could get a job as quickly, or as good, as the skilled machinist or tool-maker? No, not at all. 'We prepare boys to be machinists, electricians, plumbers, steamfitters, printers, and for work in a dozen other occupations.'"

The 10 state vocational schools in Connecticut are located at Hartford, Waterbury, Southington, Bridgeport, New Britain, Putnam, Torrington, South Manchester, Danbury, and New Haven. They give a course of 4500 hours for boys and 3500 hours for girls, covering about two years.

The schools are open 52 weeks in the year, and a student may enter any time. There is no term schedule. The work has to be completed in a certain number of hours. When a boy has completed 4500 hours he is in every way equal in knowledge and training to the graduate apprentice in a first-class factory.

Graduates of these state vocational schools are being placed right along in positions paying from 40 to 60 cents an hour, immediately upon graduation. State education officials declare they cannot place the students fast enough to fill the employment demands in Connecticut.

For regular public-school pupils there is a cooperative course whereby a boy may attend high school every morning and the trade school in the afternoon, as well as Saturday morning. Graded school pupils may attend the trade schools on part time.

Arrangements are made with the steam and street railroads of the State by which pupils from out of town get half-fare rates to the trade school centers. Student apprentices from towns in which no trade school exists are admitted to trade schools, and receive tuition fees and transportation on the same terms as students admitted to high schools from towns in which no high schools are maintained.

THREE-CENT ZONE FARES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—A zone fare system, with a 3-cent charge for the first zone mile and 2 for each additional mile, with no transfers, has been approved by the Public Utility Commission, to be put into effect Sept. 14 by the Public Service Railway Company. School tickets will be issued as at present.

# HANAN

Hanan Shoes are produced in such a wide variety of styles and sizes that any normal foot may be fitted with precision. Unusual care in the making; in the selection and use of materials, and conformity to anatomical requirements, all contribute to the comfort of Hanan Shoes for men and women.

NEW YORK  
BROOKLYN  
PHILADELPHIA  
BOSTON  
BUFFALO  
SAN FRANCISCO  
CHICAGO  
PITTSBURGH  
CLEVELAND  
MILWAUKEE  
ST. LOUIS

"Good Shoes are an Economy"



## WHOLESALE MEN ACCUSE PACKERS

Southern Grocers Charge That  
Five Big Packing Firms Are  
Practically a Monopoly in  
Several Lines of Business

Since it has been publicly stated that the operations of Chicago packing-house firms were affecting the interests of wholesale grocers, the Bureau of Research of the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association has requested The Christian Science Monitor to give space to two articles in which the bureau sets forth the situation from the grocers' point of view. The Christian Science Monitor therefore publishes these articles, just as it published statements of the packers, in the interest of getting the situation thoroughly understood. The first article appears herewith.

The large Chicago meat packers have had a long, unbroken training in trust methods. It is an important fact that the close association of the principal meat-packing companies for 25 years in various pools, agreements, and combinations, has accustomed the officers and employees to concerted action contrary to the public interest. The writer of the article published in The Christian Science Monitor on May 27 states that prior to 1902, there was a "proper" arrangement among the packers to prevent glut and scarcity in eastern markets; but the fact is that from 1893 to 1902 there was an active pooling arrangement which was designed to prevent competition in the sale of fresh meats, and to keep prices up. The eastern markets referred to under the pooling arrangement were known as Territory "A," and embraced all of the states north of the Ohio River, and east of the Mississippi, except Illinois. In 1902, this pooling was abandoned (all of the papers pertaining to it having been destroyed) under public pressure, less than one month before suit was brought by the government and an injunction against the pool issued. The injunction prohibited the packers from refraining from bidding on live stock from curtailing quantities of meat shipped to market, and from demanding rebates from railroads.

### Large Trust Was Planned

In 1902, the big Chicago meat packers planned to replace the pool by forming a large trust. On account of financial difficulties this plan failed, but as a substitute therefor the National Packing Company was formed, through which the packers carried out similar arrangements, designed to restrict competition. It is stated by the packers that the Supreme Court in 1912 decided that the National Packing Company was not a combination in restraint of trade. The truth is that a suit under the criminal provision of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law failed, as most criminal suits under that law have done. A civil suit was proposed, whereupon the packers abandoned the National Packing Company in order to avoid further action.

Furthermore, carefully gathered statistics show conclusively that the packers have continued their former arrangements as to the purchase of live stock. Figures covering a series of years show that the percentages of cattle purchased by each of the Big Five meat packers have remained almost exactly constant. Throughout the year 1916 Swift & Co. purchased between 34 and 35 per cent of all cattle; Armour & Co. purchased between 27 and 28 per cent; Morris & Co. around 18 per cent and Wilson & Co. around 11 per cent. It is impossible to explain these uniformities on any other hypothesis than concerted action, and ample evidence is presented in the reports of the Federal Trade Commission to show that such concerted action was consistently adopted by the meat packers.

### Free Competition Prevented

The effect of such live stock purchases upon the sale of fresh meat is obvious. As each packer secures a certain percentage of the raw material, it follows that each has a certain limited percentage of the finished product to sell. This prevents free competition. Furthermore, through the general managers, it has been definitely proved that the Big Five meat packers keep in touch with one another in the different sections of the country, and exchange information as to prices and stocks of meat on hand, for the purpose of eliminating competition. At several representative points, also, the independent packers regularly telephone the branch houses of the big packers and secure the price quotations, which they closely follow.

In addition to restraining trade in meat products, the packers have gone into other lines of business, notably into cheese, butter, and other grocery products, and are using the same methods found in the meat business. They own or control the principal large cheese firms which buy cheese from the factories. In Wisconsin, for example, six of the largest cheese firms are owned or controlled by one or the other of the Big Five, and ample documentary evidence was presented in the report of the Federal Trade Commission to show that by concerted buying the packers exercised a substantial control of the Wisconsin cheese market.

It has been argued that in each of the leading industries of the country, some one large dominant corporation exists. Even if this were true, it would not follow that such a condition is desirable. But it is not true in such industries as the lumber industry, the cement industry, and the copper industry. This argument is made to justify the extremely large company, and its control over numerous allied industries, the contention being that it is necessary to concentrate live stock at a few points, to

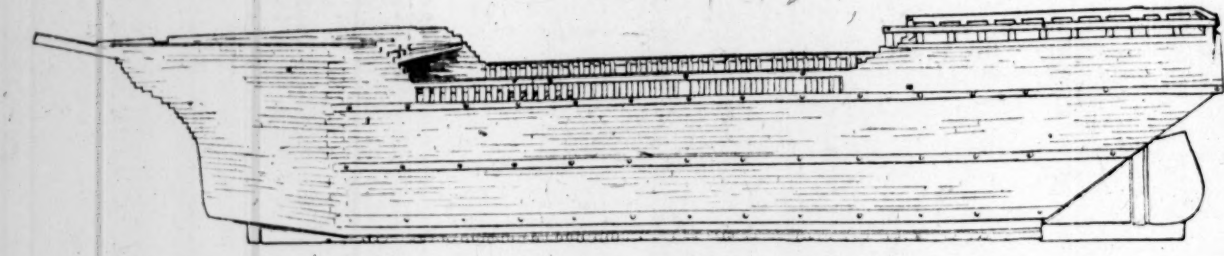
own private refrigerator car lines, and to maintain numerous branch houses with extensive refrigeration equipment. No small packer, it is claimed, could do this.

### Many Small Packers

It is certainly true that no small packer could do business in the way it is done by the large meat packers. According to the packers' own admission, however, there are numerous successful small packers, some of whom make even greater profits than do the Big Five. All of them have lived for years, and prospered.

The fact is that from the public point of view, there are certain advantages in having small local plants at which to do their slaughtering and packing, close to where the cattle are produced. There is great loss in hauling cattle long distances.

As to private refrigerator car lines, they are a serious menace to the public welfare, as will be shown in a



Demountable lumber ship

Illustration shows a model of ocean-going raft or vessel at Vickers Plant, British Columbia, built up of a solid mass of lumber for export to Great Britain

subsequent article. The fact that large capital is required to own and operate such car lines but increases the menace. It would be much better for the public if the railways owned all railroad equipment.

The control of subsidiary or allied industries is one of the most dangerous features of the case. The packers contend that they must control tanneries in order to find an outlet for their hides, but has anyone heard of any difficulty on the part of those having hides for sale in securing a market therefor?

So it is with the cottonseed oil business, and the soap business. Undoubtedly more satisfactory arrangements can be made by the packers as to the price they will secure for their hides, and for lard substitutes, if they control the factories which produce leather and lard substitutes. The point here made is that the consumers of shoes and lard substitutes have had to pay higher prices in order that the packers might enjoy a more "satisfactory" market for their by-products.

### Arbitrary Prices Justified

One of the most dangerous powers which the meat packers possess is the power to shift the cost from one product to another. They get out of a steer not only many different grades of beef, each sold at a different price, but also hides, fat, offal, etc. It is perhaps impossible to assign a separate cost to any one of these products, as all are jointly produced, and certainly the method of bookkeeping used by the meat packers has not been calculated to make this possible. This puts it in their power to justify arbitrary prices on the several products named. When they desire to cut the price of meat, they can shift a part of the cost of meat to hides (whence it goes to shoes) at their pleasure. Therefore, to say that "a perusal of the weekly cost and profit sheets of Swift & Co. is conclusive evidence that no monopoly power exists," is little short of the absurd.

As the packers have branched out into these side lines they have become more and more into the grocery business. The methods above described are looked upon with distrust by the wholesale grocers of the country, who foresee the establishment of a great national food trust.

## SUGAR HOARDING IN SYRACUSE ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York—Mayor Walter R. Stone has asked the Chamber of Commerce to accept the offer of the United States Government to sell food at cost to the public and the Mayor probably will offer the Syracuse public school buildings and the police stations for dispensing purposes.

Newspaper investigators recently found in one warehouse 20 tons of granulated sugar, which is alleged to have been held for higher prices. Onondaga County housewives have been unable to do fruit preserving on account of the scarcity of sugar, only one pound at a time and sometimes but one a week being allotted by grocers to regular customers. Thousands of quarts of berries have dried on the bushes this summer because there was no market for them, on account of the so-called sugar shortage. Mayor Stone, although he has no authority to compel distribution of stored sugar, is planning legally to combat hoarding.

George N. Crouse, president of the Common Council, has offered to finance a railroad of food which can be sold at the lowest cost. City residents blame farmers for the scarcity of foods, which comes from the farms, asserting that instead of bringing their wares to the public market, farmers have opened stations in front of their homes where the best of farm products are sold at the highest city prices to motorists.

### CUBAN SUGAR CROP HEAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to Gabriel C. Menocal, brother of the President of Cuba, who arrived here yesterday accompanied by his wife and children, Cuba will have a record sugar crop this year, and it is expected that, owing to the heavy rains, next year's crop will also be plentiful. Live stock at a few points, to

## DEMOUNTABLE RAFT SERVICE TO BRITAIN

Use of Demountable Ship for  
Canada Will Probably Revolutionize the Export Lumber  
Business of British Columbia

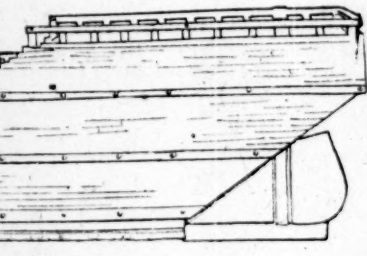
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Considerable disappointment is being expressed here over the delay in inaugurating the much-discussed demountable raft service from Vancouver and Victoria to Great Britain. As announced several weeks ago in The Christian Science Monitor, the proposal to employ this means of

the War Department announces. Of the total sum paid, \$13,500,000 was for Liberty motors; \$13,274,000 for aeroplane spruce; \$2,887,000 for wood distillates; \$4,690,000 for powder and \$651,000 as the British share in the cotton liners' pool.

The announcement was in the form of a letter addressed to Secretary Baker from Chester W. Cuthell, Mr. Baker's special representative in negotiations with the British Minister of Munitions.

Mr. Cuthell said the transaction probably was without precedent "in that a government has recognized obligations, based almost entirely on verbal statements, to contribute to losses sustained by an ally in the production of war materials beyond its own needs. It is likewise without precedent in our country as to the amount of money involved and because of the fact that no recourse was had to any international tribunal."



Demountable lumber ship

Illustration shows a model of ocean-going raft or vessel at Vickers Plant, British Columbia, built up of a solid mass of lumber for export to Great Britain

## LIQUOR STORES IN NEW YORK GIVE UP

Refund of Fees Applied for by  
120—Decrease in Crimes Estimated at 15 Per Cent—Increase in Savings Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although in some quarters the view is taken that prohibition in New York City has not brought about marked improvement in conditions, figures for the month of July appear to indicate the contrary. Some 278 saloons, clubs and stores where bottled intoxicants not to be consumed on the premises were sold have closed their doors and obtained from the local office of the State Excise Commission a refund of their August and September license fees. This, the authorities believed, was a record demand, but not surprising in view of the enforcement of the War-Time Prohibition Law. The announcement by the United States Secretary of War that demobilization would probably not be completed before the last of September is considered to have influenced many to ask the refund, as the licenses were issued only up to Oct. 1.

A number of prominent clubs gave up their liquor licenses on Monday. These included the Republican, Union League, Players, National Arts, Metropolitan, Artists, Williams, Nippon, Salmagundi, Columbia University, City, Midway, Delta Kappa Upsilon, Amateur Billiards, and Machinery.

Saloon keepers and liquor dealers say it is not worth while to continue to pay the high license rates in force for the privilege of selling soft drinks only as these and the so-called 275 per cent beer are not sufficiently well liked.

Statistics of the police show a decided decrease in arrests for drunkenness, the daily average being 14, as against an estimated 24 during July, 1918. Outside of July 1, 1919, when these arrests numbered 39, the highest number recorded was 21, on July 18; July 4 came next with 20 arrests. The highest number during July of last year was said to be 28. Crimes have decreased about 15 per cent, it was estimated.

Theatrical producers and motion picture people are most enthusiastic over the results of prohibition. It has been thought that prohibition enforcement might lead to saving of money on the part of those who formerly spent much of it for intoxicating beverages. At the Union Dime Savings Bank, one of the receiving tellers said that there had been an increase in both depositors and deposits since July.

At the Salvation Army hotel on the Bowery it was said that no appreciable improvement in conditions had been noticed under prohibition. Social workers in general are inclined to think that one month is too short a time to gain much of an idea what effect prohibition will have on the people with whom they come in contact.

Even the taxicab man has a word to say on the subject. Since the law went into effect prohibiting the sale of intoxicants, he finds New Yorkers seem to have acquired a new set of sleeping and waking hours, and that taxi traffic is heavier in the daytime and during the early evening than formerly, as, since the cabarets have been denied the privilege of dispensing other than soft drinks, evening festivities have been brought to an end earlier.

## LITIGATION TIES UP 32,600 BAGS OF SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Litigation has tied up delivery of 32,600 bags of sugar, it developed yesterday, when a bill in equity was brought in the Supreme Court by The Commercial Union of America, Inc. of New York, against the E. R. Sherburne Co. of Boston, by which complainant seeks delivery of the sugar and damages for losses due to the failure of delivery. It was reported yesterday that sugar exports from Philadelphia, New York and other ports to Europe are large.

## AMERICANIZATION TO BE PROMOTED

State Chamber of Commerce to  
Seek Unification of Policy  
in Massachusetts—Plans  
Are Announced in Bulletin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, which only recently replaced the State Board of Trade, has sent out a special bulletin announcing that Americanization will be one of its leading considerations in the coming months. A committee, whose personnel "has been selected with great care, to be representative of the chief industrial centers of the State and its Americanization agencies," will begin active work in September, when a chairman will be elected. It is the purpose of this committee to seek the utmost cooperation of member organizations having Americanization committees.

The bulletin reads in part as follows: "Americanization will be one of the most interesting and important subjects for activity by commercial organizations during the coming year. As a result of the war it has been strongly impressed upon all that the best way not to assimilate the immigrant to our shores is to ignore him. That this can no longer be done if our economic and political safety is to be guarded is now everywhere admitted.

"The hyphen may, perhaps, remain, but as a nation we shall henceforth insist that it shall indicate the existence of love of native country properly balanced with loyalty, patriotism, and willingness to serve for America, the adopted country. It must not mean that interest in America is to be measured by the pay envelope.

"If we interpret properly the meaning of the movement to Americanize our unassimilated foreign population, it means that we shall honor and respect their innate love for their homeland and its customs, but by processes of education and by friendly contact we shall establish in their minds an entirely new conception of their adopted country. We shall teach them the traditions of America, its genuine democracy, and its opportunities. We shall teach them that it is only by giving to our democratic nationalism of the best of their own characteristics that they will make any progress toward perfect political equality without discrimination on racial lines.

"Americanization, therefore, means education. It means that the newcomer will be given an understanding and a confidence in the integrity of our motives which will result in his having an impulsive respect for our laws. It does not mean that we shall forcefully seize the newcomer and compel him to adopt the American viewpoint without thoroughly understanding our motives or compel him to forget his native tongue, and the traditions of his homeland. It means that if he desires to enter into the fullness of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and become a citizen of the United States, he will do so with proper appreciation of the benefit he will derive from compliance with the laws and customs of his new country."

## AGAINST LOANS TO SPECULATORS

President of Boston City Council  
Would Have Banks Limit  
the Funds of Storage Men

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Francis J. W. Ford, president of the Boston City Council, in a letter to A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, points out how food speculators are misusing a provision of the Federal Reserve Act in procuring funds and credits to carry large stocks. He says:

"Dear Sir: In behalf of a community which is suffering as much as, if not more than, any other city from the increasing cost of living, may I be permitted to direct your attention to the course of the investigation which you are now making to what I consider to be a very important factor in the situation.

"Your attention has undoubtedly been directed to the inflation of the currency as one of the causes of high prices, and I need not add that the inflation is not necessarily confined to the large volume of paper money issued by the various governments. The credits extended, and loans made by our various banks and trust companies form a very important item in this inflation, and it seems to me that here is one place where corrective measures can and should be applied.

"I feel that the opportunity given by the Federal Reserve Act of rediscounting commercial notes is being misused and that the immediate purpose intended by the framers of the act, viz., the mobilization of credits, is being used to enable food speculators to carry and hold enormous stocks of food in storage for still higher prices.

"The recent report of the Department of Agriculture of Illinois shows that foods reported in cold-storage warehouses of Illinois, the chief cold-storage center of the country, increased 36 per cent in June, 1919, over June of a year ago. It must be obvious to anyone cognizant of business affairs that in the last analysis, the financing of these immense stores must be done by the banks in the shape of loans and discounts.

"My suggestion to you, therefore, is that you find out who owns all this food in storage and the extent to which they are being financed by banks; then, with the cooperation of the various governors of the federal reserve

banks, there should be instituted a curtailment of these loans, which would force these food speculators to put their goods on the market.

"This national revision of loans should not be applied only to food speculators; it should extend to all business, and banks should be instructed not to grant loans to enable persons, firms or corporations to carry stocks of food or merchandise for speculative purposes."

## NEW YORK'S PLANS FOR SELLING FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—School buildings and playgrounds, department stores, armories and other buildings are to be used as markets, beginning on Monday when the first consignment of 24 carloads of surplus army food will be sold in this city. Mayor Hylan has requested Jonathan C. Day, commissioner of markets, and his deputies to conduct the sales and assigned various aids from city departments, including the police. Two police officers will be assigned to each selling place. It was announced, to handle the foodstuffs and to take care of the sale proceeds.

It is thought that New York will invest from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in army supplies which the people will be enabled to purchase at cost. The street cleaning department will aid in unloading the food. It is said when the first consignment is diminished the city will order more.

At a conference of mayors with Gov. Alfred E. Smith it was proposed the various cities appoint citizens' committees to finance the purchase of surplus food supplies from the War Department and to supervise distribution.

## PURCHASE OF LARGE MOLASSES CONCERNS

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Food Products Corporation announced yesterday that it had purchased the Sugar Products Company, the Pure Cane Molasses Company of the United States, the Pure Cane Molasses Company of Canada, the British Molasses Company of Great Britain and the Tres Company, Ltd., of Great Britain. The Tres Company owns five ocean tank steamers under the British flag and the Sugar Products Corporation has a fleet of its own of twenty ships of various sizes.

The United States Food Products Corporation was formerly the Distillers Securities Corporation and is engaged in the manufacture of industrial alcohol and live-stock feed.

### SHORTAGE OF ICE ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A statement issued yesterday on behalf of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers Association asserts that there is danger of an ice shortage in Boston soon and that measures must be taken to conserve ice. The supply is much less than normal, it is asserted.

## ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY—Furriers

"A Store of Specialty Shops" SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR FURS IN THE  
AUGUST SALE OF FUR COATS AND FURS

At Prices That Are a Splendid Investment

TERMS OF THE SALE—If you have a charge account (new accounts solicited) your purchase will not be charged until October, which means you will receive a bill November 1st. For cash transactions we require 10% of the purchase price—subsequent payments are made on your convenience, and balance on delivery. (All furs will be stored until delivery is made.)

| Nearest Styles for the Fall and Winter Season | Regular Season Prices | August Sale Prices   |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat)              | \$300 to \$750        | \$275 to \$695       |
| Gray Squirrel Coats                           | \$250 to \$500        | \$225 to \$450       |
| Taupe Marmot Coats                            | \$125 to \$175        | \$112.50 to \$156.25 |
| Australian Opossum Coats                      | \$300 to \$500        | \$250 to \$425       |
| Beaver Coats                                  | \$225 to \$400        | \$195 to \$350       |
| Beaver Coats                                  | \$275 to \$500        | \$245 to \$450       |
| Mole Skin Coats                               | \$425 to \$675        | \$350 to \$550       |

## Haynes & Company

"Always Reliable"  
346-348 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

## Semi-Annual Oddment Sale

NOW IN FULL SWING

Boys' Department

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Blouses ..... 45c

\$2.00 Boys' Odd Shirts ..... 50c

\$3.00 Boys' Odd Long Pant Suits ..... \$1.75

\$2.00 Boys' Odd Long Pant Suits ..... \$1.25

\$1.50 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... \$1.00

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

\$1.00 Boys' Odd Knicker Suits ..... 75c

## RHODE ISLAND IS HELPING ALIENS

State and Cities Are Engaged in  
Campaigns to Bring Men of  
Foreign Nativity Into Rank of  
Citizens of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Americanization work in the city of Providence is rapidly assuming a position of utmost importance. Enthusiasm for the year's campaign, which started on July 4, is increasing each week, and the results shown so far are very gratifying, according to members of the committee appointed by Mayor Joseph H. Gainer. The different organizations and firms of the city are aiding the committee in every way possible. Especially valuable is their census of their members and employees, which shows how many have not taken out citizenship papers.

The committee, appointed by the Mayor, consists of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Employers' Association, organized Labor, several societies and associations, and the school department. William H. Eddy, assistant superintendent of schools, is chairman. According to the committee, its endeavor is "to make the alien an asset rather than a liability to the Nation during the period of reconstruction." The committee feels that violence may be prevented by bringing those who have not taken out citizenship papers into touch with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

Rhode Island is undertaking the Americanization work in a slightly different way from that adopted by other states, for instead of making a state-wide campaign, followed by city and town campaigns, the State is continuing the work done by the cities of Providence and Pawtucket during the past two years. These cities of their own accord, have been endeavoring to reach aliens and to aid them in preparing for citizenship examination. The city committee therefore aids the state committee appointed by the Governor.

Besides urging the Providence School Committee to form Americanization classes in the evening schools, adapted to the needs of the prospective citizens and for the purpose of teaching them English, civics, and American ideals, the Mayor's committee is urging every firm, Labor union, and society to make its membership "100 per cent American." As soon as one of these organizations has accomplished this, its name is published, thus offering an incentive to the others. Americanization parades and celebrations are also urged.

In factories and shops, the committee urges the management to have some suitable person speak to foremen concerning the plan, and then to allow the men to carry on their own campaign.

## Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

August Sale

of Furs

NOW IN PROGRESS

For which we have provided nearly double our usual August stock—bought from the most reliable fur houses in the country.

FORBES & WALLACE

Meekins, Packard & Wheat—

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

DIRECTS SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ITS

Semi-Annual

Sale of Furniture

for the savings it affords for the purchase of its "Meekins Furniture of Character."

Fourth and Fifth Floors

MAKE THE

Third National Bank

YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"

Springfield, Mass.

Maynard Coal Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"Old Company Ligher Our Specialty"

Tel. 180 or 5652

CLEMENT TAILORED

FOOTWEAR

In Correct Modes for Every Occasion

The Clement Co.



## SHIPPING LINES URGE STATE PIER

Project of State of Maine Wins  
Support of Steamship Men  
Who Believe People Will  
Benefit Greatly From Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine.—Construction of a state pier will mean a great development of this port, in the opinion of Robert Reford, head of the Robert Reford Company, Ltd., of Montreal, representative in Canada and Portland of the Cunard Line and the Anchor-Donaldson Line, and a leading figure in the trans-Atlantic shipping business. He believes that better piers and docks here will bring more business to Maine, and that any move in this direction will have the indorsement of steamship companies. He points out that in the past ships have had to anchor in the harbor until others loading cargoes at the available piers started out to sea.

In discussing the matter with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Reford said: "I wish the state piers were available right now. It would mean much. We expect to increase our steamship business at this port the coming season, and although there is a shortage of ships, we plan to have weekly service between Glasgow and Portland, London and Portland, and Bristol and Portland. Boats of our Thomson Line fleet will maintain service between Portland and Leith and Newcastle. The Cunard Line will operate freight and passenger service between Portland and Bristol and London, and Portland-Glasgow passenger and freight service will be handled by the Anchor-Donaldson line.

"The services to be maintained by my company will open here about Nov. 15, and I expect a heavy passenger business, governed by the number of ships available; but the Cunard Line has recently purchased 12 new ships and is building 15 more.

Portland Winter Traffic  
"All the passenger ships in the Canadian trade have been booked solid from the present time until November, and it is fair to assume that when the ships now running to Montreal transfer to Portland for the winter season, this port will benefit materially by increased passenger traffic."

Passenger service between Montreal and Havre has been established with two steamships by the Cie Canadienne Transatlantique, which will provide monthly passenger connection between Canada and France. Men high in railroad and steamship circles believe that this new service will be shifted to Portland for the winter months when the St. Lawrence River is frozen over.

The committee promoting the state pier has been driving home the point that producing and marketing costs are affected by transportation, and that good highways, bridges, railways, and waterways are essential to Maine's development and prosperity.

It is argued that while commerce is influenced by transportation costs, a state's agricultural and industrial development is even more vitally affected by the conditions of its arteries of travel—highways, electric and steam railways and waterways. They must be improved, extended and otherwise made to meet the broadening demands of traffic of the people engaged in agricultural, industrial, and commercial pursuits. Although the highways of Maine are being made better, and there is assurance of more extensive road-building activities in the near future, there has been no important railroad construction within the state borders for many years.

Argument for State Pier

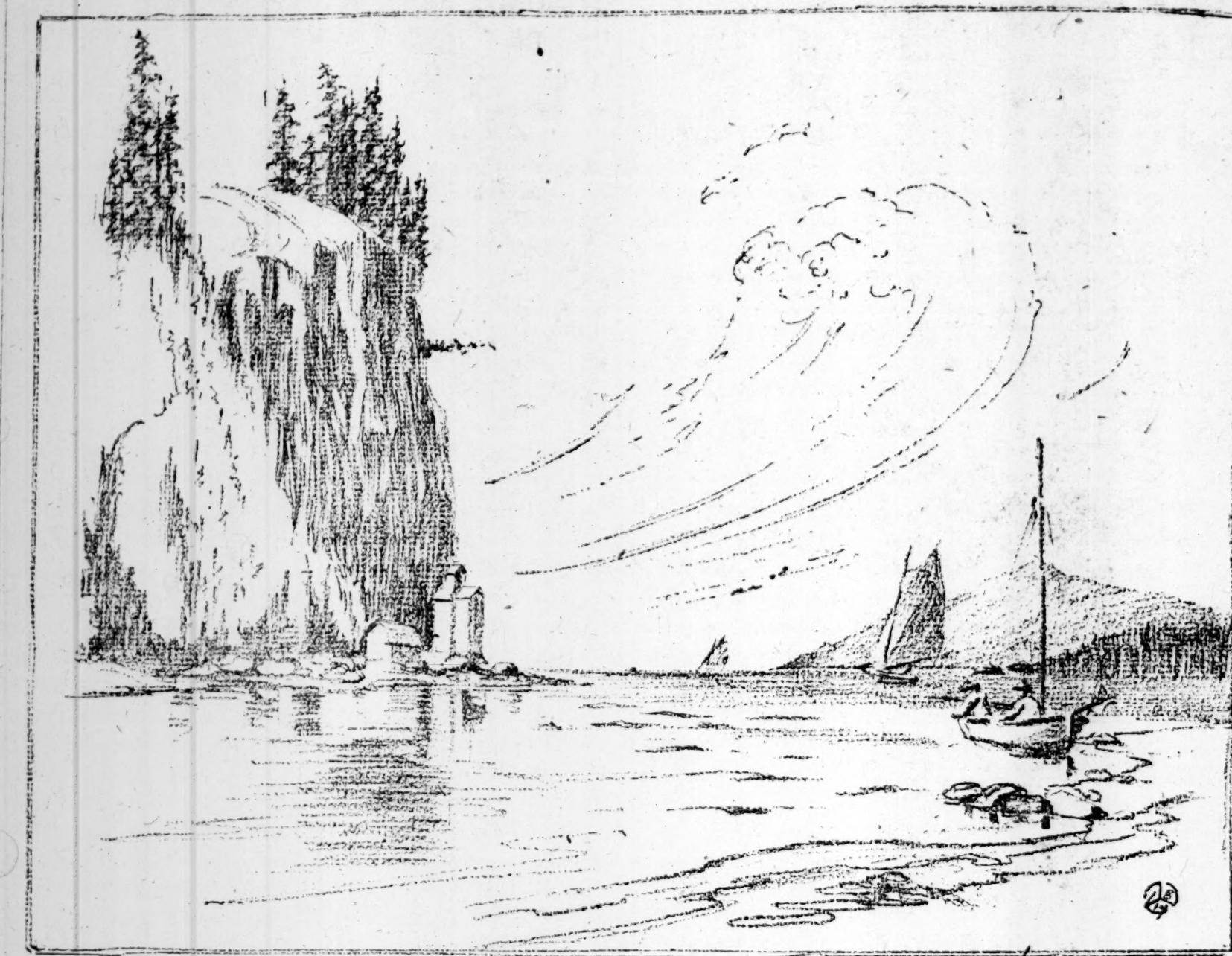
"Towns and cities in Maine that are tributary to water transportation, either by river or along the coast, would be aided if the boat traffic should increase. Buying and selling through all port cities of Maine would result in economy for the people of the State," the committee points out. "Manufacturers and merchants, shippers and buyers, would trade to better advantage with improved roads and with an extension of electric and steam railways. They would gain immeasurably by the development of waterways transportation, wherever it can be extended or added, for it is the lowest cost method. The cost of transportation limits the territory which contributes to the trade of any community. It determines the development of the resources of the State. Traffic travels along the lines of least resistance. Other states are improving their transportation facilities, and Maine cannot afford to neglect hers.

"Another and equally serious condition retards Maine's development, particularly as a maritime state, and that is the lack of a publicly owned pier within its boundaries. For Maine is a maritime State of the first magnitude; since it is the nearest State to the great markets of Europe, and has almost unlimited possibilities for developing its coastal commerce.

"Vessels from every harbor in Maine could economically exchange cargoes through the state pier at Portland with large steamships sailing direct to all Atlantic coast and Gulf ports. This would save the costs and delays that otherwise would occur by rehandling and reshipping either by rail or water."

## INDIANS DEMAND BETTER SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SYRACUSE, New York.—Grievances of Indians on New York reservations were heard by the United States Indian Commission, whose meeting here was the first ever held outside the national capital. The Indians complained particularly against state offi-



The Harbor Gate

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## THE HARBOR GATE OF VANCOUVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Along the docks that front the city from Coal Harbor east to Hastings, the trans-Pacific liners lie. From Yokohama and Hongkong they come, and even farther east, from Sydney and Melbourne in far Australia, from New Zealand, and the magic isles of Polynesia. From hold to dock and from dock to hold is trucked, derided, and swung in and out board occasional, oriental, and antipodal freight. There are freighters from London and Liverpool, great of hold, with many hatches and derided masts, a battered plate here and there rusted, quietly at dock after the long reach from the Horn up the western coast of two Americas, making ready for the return trip.

Chief Moses White of the St. Regis Indians asked that all Indian affairs be placed under the federal government, instead of state control, to which the Onondagas are subjected, and which has done little to benefit them, it was charged. The Indians seek an administration in conformity with the Treaty of 1784 and subsequent agreements. Some of the commissioners were astonished that the State had partial control over Indian affairs. Chief Jarius Pierce of the Onondagas asked that Indians be prohibited from trading land to whites. The commission will make its report to Congress this winter.

GROWERS TURN TO  
GRAPES FOR FOOD  
SYRACUSE, New York.—Because of prohibition the grape growers in this section, especially in Penn Yan and Seneca Lake regions, are resorting to cultivation of fruits for eating and canning. An unusually large crop of wine grapes will be produced this September and, as they have been contracted for, they will be disposed of as usual. The change from wine grapes to the eating and preserving varieties, according to the growers, means an outlay of \$1,000,000 in New York State. The majority of manufacturers of domestic grape wines have made plans for disposal of this business and are taking up canning and unfarmed grape juice production. Jellies, marmalades and preserves will be put up. The first of the domestic grapes will be harvested late this month and the crop is said to be enormous. Contrary to the prophecy that grape prices would slump on account of an immense crop and no market for wine grapes, prices are likely to hold their standard, the brokers say.

The first dry month reduced the number of arrests for intoxication in this city. Police records show that there were 164 fewer arrests in July on all counts and 27 fewer on intoxication counts than in June. City charity cases decreased by 100 in July, as against June, 1919.

Exploring the Gate

Northwest, across the harbor to Brockton Point and the First Narrows, lacking a motor boat, is an easy pull. For all the modern haste of getting about there are yet a few old Thamesiders, even in Vancouver, not to say elsewhere, who delight yet to exercise knowledge of the mysteries of thwart and stretcher, fore and after tholepin, loom, button, blade, and feather, even in a craft which is obviously a compromise between a dory and dinghy. The wise garsman bound west will time his arrival at the Narrows for either slack high water or the turn outward. The incoming tide runs strongly through the Narrows, the quarter-mile-wide stretch of water, with the forest-fringed shore of Brockton Point and Stanley Park on the one hand, and on the other the salt marshes of the Capilano, whose green and rusty-laced stretch gives way upon a ragged fringe of hemlock and cedar brush to the ascending timber that swiftly loses separate iden-

ity in the far blueness of the mountain side to the north.

Across from Brockton Point to the edge of the shallows, fairly out of the stream, the tide upon the turn, one takes leisure to drift and contemplate the opposed heights that hold between them the Capilano Valley, whose crown in the western range is the twin peaks called "the Lions." Coasting the marshes, the boat crosses the estuary of the Capilano River, whose discharging mouths ripple glacier-cold and clear over the exposed sand flats. The shore upon the south side of the channel precipitously climbs, forest clad, dark against the sun.

"Run her up easy on the beach, and we'll look around a bit," suggests the companion of the morning's excursion. The boat snugly beached in a sheltering cove, the oars laid inboard, one looks at ease upon the harbor gate.

Colorful Surroundings  
The great rocks at the foot of the point, weed draped and mussel crusted, are crested with light. A slanting ray upon the red roofs of the fog horn station just under the greatest dark of the rock makes them to be as liquid fire in the dark water easily heaving. Far beyond on English Bay, where Point Atkinson and the mountains of Howe Sound lie in purple length, a fresh breeze stirs the water to a salty-looking blue-green, borrowing a hint of other color from the heights above. Salmon boats, bound for the mouth of the Fraser River south or the open gulf, take it merrily on the port tack, all unheeded of whitecaps, while one near by makes ready to depart with the outgoing tide.

Since the ships' boats of Capt. George Vancouver, from the Discovery and the Chatham, anchored in the open bay in 1792, exploringly pulled under its frowning height to discover and name the harbor it guards, to its echoing response to the Beaver's whistle, pioneer steamer of the Pacific near 50 years later, wrecked at its foot a half century after, through the day of the early trader and lumberman, to its busy present, when ships from all the seven seas pass in and out under its stern height, Prospect Point has been, not only for the city near proud of it, but for all who go to and fro on the north Pacific, a point of romance and renown, the Harbor Gate of Vancouver.

ANTI-INCOME TAX DECISION

NEW YORK, New York.—The provisions of the state income tax laws which impose a tax on citizens of other states are unconstitutional, according to a decision of Federal Judge Knox.

## EXTRA HIGH SCHOOL SESSIONS FAVORED

Appreciation of Summer Classes  
in Massachusetts Is Marked by  
Increased Number in Attendance,  
Say the Educators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Work done at the summer session of high schools is a decided aid in the cultivation of studious habits and of a right appreciation of education among boys and girls, say educators in and near Boston. Certain high schools hold an extra, a fourth, session of five to seven weeks following the close of the regular school year. This year there appear to be big increases in attendance at such sessions, and each year recently has brought a larger and larger demand for fuller lists of subjects to be offered.

Since the main purpose of the session is to give backward pupils an opportunity to make up the courses in which they have failed or which they have dropped, and so be able to avoid the necessity of putting in another regular whole school in order to graduate, the aforesaid pupils give their utmost diligence straight through the five or seven weeks in a way that is enjoyable to see, declare the principals. Furthermore this habit of application, a good measure of it at least, carries over into the next school year, so that the study standard of the regular school terms is quite perceptibly raised.

Each boy and girl receives individual attention according to his or her special needs. The preparation of lessons may be made in the school room under the supervision of the teacher in charge. In this way more ground is covered than could be ordinarily in the 40 or 50 minutes allotted to a subject in the regular course. And so, though the summer term lasts but a month and a half, the majority have had enough of this good kind of training to result in better concentration in all their future school experience. The principals declare that discipline practically never has to be given a moment's thought during all the summer term. The pupils are there because they really want to get the work, they realize the advantage afforded and very honestly attend to business.

SUMMER DRESSES  
VOILES  
40 in. Printed Floral Designs. 50c to 85c  
44 in. Plain Voiles, light or dark, many shades. 50c to 75c  
Woven Plaid Voiles. 85c to \$1.50  
W. F. OELMAN & CO.  
Dayton, Ohio

BAR ASSOCIATION  
ANNUAL MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Some of the most vital legal problems now facing the United States will be discussed by attorneys of national prominence at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Boston on Sept. 3, 4, and 5. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, is scheduled to deliver an address upon "Some Legal Questions of the Peace Conference."

"The New Constitution" will be discussed by Robert Lynn Batts of Texas, and "Power of Congress to Tax State Securities" under Sixteenth Amendment" by Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland. A special report will be presented on another subject of current public interest, that of "American Law of Courts-Martial."

Other notable speakers on the program are A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States; Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, and several members of Congress. The conference of the Bar Association delegates will be held under the direction of Elihu Root of New York, and the following topics will receive its consideration: The re-

formation of the trust company to the practice of the law; the proposal of the American Judicature Society for the incorporation of the bar in the several states, and how to secure uniform administration of the Act for the Removal of Causes from State to Federal Courts.

AQUATIC BIRDS ARE  
GAINING IN NUMBER

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—State Ornithologist Edward H. Forbush, who has just returned from a week's trip along the southern shores and islands of the State to study conditions affecting the shore birds, reports an encouraging situation regarding the four species of terns and the two species of gulls which are of the most importance and interest. These are increasing in numbers under the protection of the law.

Formerly the public generally collected the eggs of some of these birds. The eggs of the herring gull are nearly as large, Professor Forbush says, as turkey's eggs, and are edible. Eggs of some of the other species are about as large as pullets' eggs, but those of the least tern are hardly worth collecting.

Since the law went into effect, the number of the birds has increased. The black-headed gulls were so much reduced that Professor Forbush says that the only survivors, so far as known, were 12 pairs on Muskeget Island, but now they are becoming numerous again, and are found as far north as Maine.

Professor Forbush says that the Audubon societies have been a great help in the protection of the shore species. Under the protection of the law, they have improved much, especially on the islands, where they are immune from the cats, skunks, and foxes which ravage them on the mainland.

## MANY APPLYING FOR CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The federal naturalization office in Boston has been kept busy lately by applications for citizenship entered by returned soldiers and sailors, and by employees of the Boston Elevated Railway. According to the United States law now in effect, aliens in the military service of the country may at once become full citizens without waiting the usual two years and without being obliged to prove that they have lived in the country for five years.

Thousands of soldiers have taken advantage of the opportunity. It was unpleasant during the war to have any but citizens in the United States Army serving in France, but upon the return of the soldiers to camps for discharge, it is found that hundreds are still unaturalized.

The naturalization office in Boston, with James Farrell as chief examiner, has tried to impress upon the men, coming back through Camp Devens, their opportunity to gain citizenship.

A Bit of Our Service

SHOPPER'S LUNCH  
As a big courteous Department Store we are proud of our Shoppers' Lunch—we are sure you will like it, too.  
Good food—quick service—snowy white linen—unobtrusive, care-free music.  
Express elevator service—Sixth Floor

The Rike-Kumler Co.  
DAYTON, OHIO  
Established 1858 Main at Second

Offerings of

Suits Coats Dresses  
Gowns Blouses Furs  
Millinery and Dress Accessories Are Always Authentic  
39 South Ludlow Street, DAYTON, O.

Walk-Over  
Shoes for Men and Women  
Kehm's Walk-Over  
39 S. Main St., Dayton, Ohio

SUMMER DRESSES  
VOILES  
40 in. Printed Floral Designs. 50c to 85c  
44 in. Plain Voiles, light or dark, many shades. 50c to 75c  
Woven Plaid Voiles. 85c to \$1.50  
W. F. OELMAN & CO.  
Dayton, Ohio

HALE'S LIBERTY MARKET  
HIGH GRADE GROCERIES  
Fruits Vegetables  
1108 W. Third DAYTON, OHIO

MENDENHALL'S  
DYERS-CLEANERS  
Est. 1893  
Faded Garments, Carpets, Rugs and Drapery dyed, made shades.  
Gowns, Gloves, Portieres, Clothing, dry cleaned.  
29 S. Ludlow DAYTON, Ohio

A REAL BOOKSTORE  
Best Books of All Publishers  
Books for Every Need  
THE GUINNEY-PETTIBONE CO.  
Bookellers Fine Stationers  
25 West Second St., DAYTON, O.

COAL  
King Albert Pocahontas  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

## MR. PELLETIER'S LETTER ANSWERED

United States Secretary of War  
Gives History of the Pamphlet  
Issued by the Y. M. C. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York.—Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, has replied to the letter addressed to him by Joseph C. Pelletier of Boston, Massachusetts, criticizing the pamphlet, "Some Facts About the British," published by the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Pelletier thought the pamphlet was British propaganda. Secretary Baker says: "The status of the matter appears to be that a small amount of the material in the pamphlet in question was included in a four-minute talk for soldiers entitled 'Sticking by Our Allies,' which was furnished through the Y. M. C. A. last December as part of the general educational series in citizenship and economics which was conducted. This course, which was prepared by Capt. A. G. Keller, in civil life professor of political economy at Yale University, was of a broad general nature and its principles were expressed in such a way as to include a good estimate with all the national forces with whom our troops were associated.

"It appears that the representatives of the Y. M. C. A., on their own initiative, later wrote a new lecture which was published as the pamphlet to which you refer. In this a few extracts appear from the original talk referred to. All these extracts occurred in the first two pages of the pamphlet and none of them apparently includes any of the sentiments to which your letter specifically takes exception. The War Department had no part in its preparation.

"This office is informed by the Y. M. C. A. that these pamphlets are not being issued, nor have they been issued for sometime."

POTATO ADVERTISING  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CADILLAC, Michigan.—Members of the Michigan Potato Growers Association plan to sell 30,000 cars of potatoes next year. A standard brand will be established, and the members will back the venture with a national advertising campaign similar to that of California fruit growers.

August  
Fur Sale  
25% off on our  
entire stock  
An opportunity to take  
advantage of our manu-  
facturers price with  
twenty-five per cent off.

Leakar  
202 CONOVER BUILDING,  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
QUALITY and SERVICE  
The J. S. Davis Coal Co.  
260 Huffman Av., Keweenaw and Herman Av.  
DAYTON, OHIO

Collegiate Dictionaries  
Young's Concise, Gift Books, Fine Stationery, Children's Books, Engraving for Weddings, etc., Games. The place to buy your gifts.  
The Everybody's Book Shop Co.  
21-23 West Fifth Street, DAYTON, OHIO  
The Largest and most complete Stationery and Office Outfitting House in Central and Southern Ohio.

The Fenton Cleaning Co.  
Fourth and Ludlow Sts.  
DAYTON, OHIO  
"Kleens Clothes Kleen"

SCHWARZ & FREY  
Hats—Haberdashery  
"SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES"  
We Solicit Your Patronage  
38 S. Main Street, DAYTON, OHIO  
Open Saturday Evenings

JEWELERS  
Diamonds Watches  
CARL A. MYERS  
33 W. 4th Street, Dayton, Ohio

COAL  
King Albert Pocahontas  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL  
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
Main 34 Home 5334  
DAYTON, OHIO



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

VOSHELL DEFEATS  
M. E. McLOUGHLIN

New York Star Eliminates Californian, Former United States Champion, in Five-Set Match at the Newport Casino

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEWPORT, Rhode Island—M. E. McLoughlin, the California star and former United States tennis title holder who had hoped to stage a comeback in the present invitation tournament on the Newport Casino courts went down in defeat Wednesday in a five-set match before S. H. Voshell of New York, the versatile left-handed player. McLoughlin's burning speed of former years was absent and he wore himself out trying to cope with the able stroking of the ball by Voshell.

McLoughlin, however, put up a better game than some of the tennis fans expected that he would before the play started. There were some who believed that Voshell would win in straight sets but he was not able to do this, the scores being 6-3, 5-7, 7-9, 6-2, and 6-2.

On account of the rain that came up at noon and prevented any playing in the afternoon only the third round of the tourney was completed Wednesday and among those who came through successfully to the round before the semi-final were W. T. Tilden, W. M. Johnston, R. N. Williams, 2d, Ichihya Kumagae, and W. F. Johnson.

Another former United States title holder who had his difficulties in holding onto his place in the tournament was Williams. He met C. S. Garland Jr., the Yale player on the championship court and there is no question but that Garland had Williams' number. He was playing what might be termed a "soft" game just floating the ball over the net and it was not until after he had lost the first set 6-1 that Williams began to fathom out the style of play and to meet it but it was only by exerting himself to the utmost and using great caution in his volleys and drives that he was able to win the sets though Garland forced the third set into extra games.

Tilden also had to put on extra speed before he was able to dispose of Washington, the American expeditionary forces overseas champion. Washington played clever tennis with a variety of strokes and Tilden was kept on the move all the time after Washington's drives into the corners of the court.

From all appearances now there does not seem to be much chance of the Australian players reaching Newport before the end of the week. The summary:

NEWPORT CUP SINGLES—Third Round  
C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated J. S. Cushman, New York, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

S. H. Voshell, New York, defeated M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, 6-3, 5-7, 7-9, 6-2, 6-2.

W. T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated W. M. Johnston, New York, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 10-8.

R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, defeated C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, 1-6, 6-4, 8-6, 6-4.

Ichihya Kumagae, Japan, defeated A. B. Graves, San Francisco, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

W. F. Johnson, San Francisco, defeated T. C. Bundy, San Francisco, 6-1, 6-2, 10-4.

W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated W. F. Burden, Newport, by default.

NEWPORT CUP DOUBLES—First Round  
A. S. Cragin and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated J. W. Foster and Josiah Wheelwright, by default.

MISS LOUNSBERY  
WINS THE MEDAL

Splendid Golf Marks Playing of Shenecossett Women's Qualifying Round at New London

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—Splendid golf marked the playing in the qualifying round of the annual Shenecossett women's championship tournament, which was held here Tuesday afternoon, with a large number of the leading women golfers of the United States taking part in the event.

Miss Beatrice Lounsbury of the Bedford Golf and Tennis Club, a golfer who has been showing some splendid golf during the past year or two, was the winner of the gold medal, turning in a card of 85, which was two strokes better than the ones turned in by Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Rye, N. Y., and Mrs. W. A. Gavin of the South Shore Country Club, who were tied for second honors.

With the exception of the first and second holes, Mrs. Gavin played wonderful golf. She required a 6 on the first hole and an 8 on the second, giving her a total of 14 for the first two holes. This gave her a card of 45 for the first nine holes. Coming home she played the best golf of any of the contestants, having the fine card of 42. The cards of those who qualified for the first division of match play follow:

Out In To  
Miss Beatrice Lounsbury, Bedford 44 44 88  
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, South Shore 44 42 86  
Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Rye, N. Y. 44 42 86  
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion 44 42 86  
Mrs. E. B. Ryan, Cranford 44 42 86  
Mrs. Ralph Hammer, Flushing 48 48 96  
Miss Glenna Collett, Metacomb 51 48 99  
Miss Lola Stumer, Ravine 52 47 99  
Miss A. B. Stumer, Ravine 51 51 102  
Miss Kate Bonann, Plainfield 50 52 102  
Mrs. M. E. Patterson 55 50 105  
Mrs. Eberhard Faber, Sleepy Hollow 56 49 105  
Mrs. J. D. Ahern, Dwight 55 50 105  
Mrs. J. D. Ahern, Dwight 55 50 105  
Mrs. A. G. Woolley, Hartford 52 50 102  
Mrs. C. N. Bucknell, Cleveland 57 52 109

MILITARY POLO  
CUP CONTESTS

First Round Tie Is Won by the 18th Hussars Who Defeat the First Life Guards

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—There were two games of much interest at Hurlingham on June 25. The Fifteenth Hussars had a practice game against a Rovers side, which they won by 6 goals to 5, and showed themselves a promising team. They are individually quite good, and with more practice as a side should be dangerous to the other competitors in the military cup tournament. The teams in this game were:

Fifteenth Hussars—M. J. F. Montague, No. 1; N. W. Leaf, No. 2; Maj. E. W. Barrett, No. 3; Capt. H. P. Brace, back. Rovers—Sir Cecil Graham, No. 1; Capt. A. Capel, No. 2; Lieut.-Col. P. J. Montague, No. 3; Maj. E. W. Tomkinson, back.

More interest, however, was taken in the first round tie between the Eighteenth Hussars and First Life Guards. This was the first game yet played in the Military Cup Tournament. There was a lot of misfitting and poor shooting, particularly by the Eighteenth, yet in spite of this they scored one more goal than the Life Guards, and won the match by 4 goals to 3. They should have scored at least three more goals; but their sense of direction was very poor. Captain Wiles has not reproduced yet the good form which he showed when playing for Thornby in their victorious match against the Freebooters. If he recovers his accurate hitting the Eighteenth will have a real good side. The teams were:

Fifteenth Hussars—Capt. F. S. Stehert, No. 1; Capt. A. S. Wiles, No. 2; Brig.-Gen. A. E. W. Harman, No. 3; Capt. W. Joynton, back.  
First Life Guards—Capt. C. D. Leyland, No. 1; Capt. H. E. H. Wyndham, No. 2; Maj. G. E. Miller Mundy, No. 3; Lieut.-Col. E. H. Brassey, back.

General Harman, although only just over from Germany, and riding borrowed ponies he had never been on before, was hitting consistently a very long ball, and scored with a terrific drive early in the first period. The Eighteenth were pressing all this period and missed three rather easy chances of a goal by bad shooting.

The Life Guards equalized just before the change of ponies. They had a bit more of the game in the next period and should have scored a goal or two. Captain Joynton showed himself to be a reliable back. The Life Guards took the lead early in the third period after a good run by Captain Leyland, from which Major Mundy hit a goal.

In the fourth period the Eighteenth hit two more goals, which gave them the lead. Both were scored again in the next period, but the Life Guards also added their third goal—the result of a nicely worked run between Captain Leyland and Captain Wyndham. There was no further score.

General Harman played a fine game for the winners and is one of the strongest hitters seen this season. Captain Joynton at back was very sound, and, unless ridden off, succeeded in stopping the Life Guards' rushes. Colonel Brassey played a good game for the losers, as also did Major Miller Mundy. The game was fast, except when it was hung up by the misfitting of both teams.

The Coldstream Guards beat the Eighth Hussars in the first round of the Military Cup Tournament at Ranelagh by 6 goals to 5. The teams were:

Coldstream Guards—Capt. L. M. Gibbs, No. 1; Capt. M. E. B. Smith, No. 2; Capt. H. de Trafford, No. 3; Lieut.-Col. J. E. Gibbs, back.  
Eighth Hussars—A. W. D. Whately, No. 1; R. S. Hornby, No. 2; G. S. Rowley, No. 3; Capt. Atkinson-Willes, back.

Lieut.-Col. G. Mort was unable to assist the Eighth Hussars, who were thus deprived of the services of their best player. The Hussars, after being four goals down halfway through the second period, scored three goals in succession, and had it not been for their indifferent shooting at goal, might have drawn level. As it was, the Coldstream Guards always held the lead. Ranelagh beat the Wanderers on the Barnes ground by 6 goals to 5. The sides were:

Ranelagh—Lieut.-Col. P. D. Stewart, No. 1; Lieut.-Col. L. C. Swift, No. 2; Maj. H. H. H. Smith, No. 3; Lieut.-Col. C. McGilver Dunbar, back.  
Wanderers—O. Mosley, No. 1; Lord Stalbridge, No. 2; Maj. H. E. Jole, No. 3; Commander R. W. McGrath, back.

NOT TO EXTEND SEASON  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—The Eastern League will end its baseball season on Labor Day, as originally planned, and will not carry on for a week or two, as at least three of the club owners desired, according to announcement yesterday by President O'Neill. These club owners asked for a special meeting of the league; but as there was only the question of extending the season to be decided, O'Neill called for a telegraphic vote, with the result noted. How the vote stood was not stated, but it was known that Hartford and Providence were against the proposition, an opposition more than sufficient to kill the plan. Springfield voted in favor of an extension of the season.

REMUSON POLO FOUR WINS  
RUMSON, New Jersey—In the closest match of the Rumson Country Club polo tournament Tuesday, on Prospect Field, the Rumson four defeated Whippany River by 9 to 8. The winners received cups presented by W. S. Jones.

It was the final match of the tournament, and the result was a surprise. Rumson conceded a 2-goal handicap, got away in the lead with 3 goals in the first, and 2 in the second.

AUSTRALIANS WIN  
AN EASY VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NORTHAMPTON, England—The Australian Cricket XI had an easy victory over Northamptonshire at Northampton on June 28. On the first day of the match Northamptonshire had put up a good fight against the visitors, scoring 246 runs; but they collapsed badly on the second visit to the wickets. The Australians had lost six wickets for 177 when play opened on the last day, but the remaining batsmen succeeded in knocking up the score to 314. J. M. Gregory, who had made 115 in the first innings, just missed making his half-century. When Northampton went in they proved easy victims to the bowlers Gregory and Collins. The redeeming feature of the innings was the stand made by Woolley and Walden, who contributed 78 to the Northampton score of 246. The scores:

AUSTRALIANS  
First Innings  
Mr. J. M. Gregory, run out 115  
Mr. J. M. Gregory, c. Beasley, b. Woolley 115  
Mr. J. T. Murray, c. Seymour, b. Wright 42  
Mr. W. L. Trennery, run out 42  
Mr. H. L. Collins, c. Hayes, b. Holland 12  
Mr. A. W. Lampard, b. Woolley 11  
Mr. C. E. Pellet, b. Wright 70  
Mr. C. B. Willis, c. Wright, b. Seymour 12  
Mr. E. A. Bull, b. w. b. Woolley 0  
Mr. C. T. Docker, c. Gregory, b. Walden 10  
Mr. E. J. Long, not out 13  
Byes, 4; 1-b, 3; w. 1 15  
Total 297

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE  
First Innings  
Mr. L. E. Holland, c. Pellet, b. Docker 63  
Mr. L. J. Davies, b. Lampard 20  
Haywood, c. Long, b. Gregory 3  
Seymour, b. Gregory 3  
Woolley, c. Long, b. Docker 39  
Walden, c. Long, b. Gregory 21  
Mr. A. Wright, c. Trennery, b. Collins 27  
Russell, b. Gregory 0  
Mr. J. N. Beasley, b. Docker 0  
Mr. E. H. Hayes, not out 12  
Thomas, c. Taylor, b. Collins 0  
Byes, etc. 22  
Total 246

MICHIGAN TAKES  
UP NEW POLICY

Announcement of 1919 Football Coaching Staff Reveals Change to Year-Round Athletic Coach at Ann Arbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Announcement of the coaching staff for the University of Michigan's 1919 football team, reveals a definite change in the policy of the athletic board. Part-time coaches are being gradually eliminated. Their places are being taken by men who will devote their entire time to Michigan athletics.

For years Michigan, and practically all of the larger universities in the country, have hired specialists in each branch of sport. These men knew but one sport, and could be hired but a few months of each year. The rest of the year they had to fill in with another occupation, a situation that was seldom satisfactory. The new policy of keeping men the year round will do away with this difficulty, and will also result in considerable saving to the university. Heretofore, part-time coaches had to be paid relatively large sums, because the time devoted to coaching interfered with their regular work.

Carl Lundgren, the varsity baseball coach, is the newly appointed assistant to Head Coach F. H. Yost this fall. Lundgren will pay special attention to the backfield candidates. While at the University of Illinois, Lundgren played four seasons on the varsity eleven as a halfback. He is attending the Illinois school for coaches this summer.

E. J. Altmeyer, 13, will assist Coach Yost in training the linemen. Altmeyer was on the Michigan varsity in 1912 and 1913. The 1913 team was the strongest team Michigan has had since 1905. It defeated both Pennsylvania and Cornell decisively. Elmer Mitchell 12, varsity basketball coach, will coach the freshman football men and will also assist in training the varsity men during the preliminary practice. Mitchell will also handle the freshman basketball team, so that he will be busy the entire year. Mitchell has had previous experience in coaching all of these branches. He will handle football, basketball and baseball teams, while Lundgren will coach the varsity football and baseball men and assist Mitchell in basketball. Coach S. J. Farrell is busy the year round with his track men, as the cross-country squad occupies his attention in the fall until the indoor squad begins work.

The announcement that Harry Tutill will not train the football men this fall is in line with the new policy. While Tutill was one of the best trainers in the country he could not use the rest of the year. It is expected that Dr. G. A. May, professor of physical training, will take Tutill's place. Dr. May trained the 1918 football team, when Tutill was in service, and his work was well liked. His selection as trainer would add one more man to the list of year-round experts who will have charge of Michigan teams this year.

Coach Yost will remain in charge of the football staff. His wonderful record during his 15 years at Michigan is such that the desire to eliminate part-time coaches will be forgotten in his case. When Coach Yost leaves Michigan it will be of his own free will, and he has frequently announced that he would never coach at another institution.

PROFITABLE FISHING TRIP  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—One of the most profitable trips ever made by fishermen from this port was reported here yesterday when Capt. Robert Jackson, of the schooner Liberty arrived with 102 sword fish, aggregating 20,000 pounds. The catch was sold on the dock at 26 cents per pound, totaling \$5200 for the three weeks' trip.

COMPARISON OF  
RELAY RECORDS

Work of the United States 800-Meter Team in the Inter-Aligned Games Draws Attention to Half-Mile Relay

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Athletes of the United States in the competitions of the inter-allied games pushed the European record for the 800-meters relay race downward several seconds. In doing this they were pushed by the Canadian athletes, both in the preliminaries and the final trials. Their performance calls attention to the fact that the American counterpart of the 800-meter relay

Second Innings  
Mr. J. M. Gregory, run out 115  
Mr. J. M. Gregory, c. Beasley, b. Woolley 115  
Mr. J. T. Murray, c. Seymour, b. Wright 42  
Mr. W. L. Trennery, run out 42  
Mr. H. L. Collins, c. Hayes, b. Holland 12  
Mr. A. W. Lampard, b. Woolley 11  
Mr. C. E. Pellet, b. Wright 70  
Mr. C. B. Willis, c. Wright, b. Seymour 12  
Mr. E. A. Bull, b. w. b. Woolley 0  
Mr. C. T. Docker, c. Gregory, b. Walden 10  
Mr. E. J. Long, not out 13  
Byes, 4; 1-b, 3; w. 1 15  
Total 297

Second Innings  
Mr. L. E. Holland, c. Pellet, b. Docker 63  
Mr. L. J. Davies, b. Lampard 20  
Haywood, c. Long, b. Gregory 3  
Seymour, b. Gregory 3  
Woolley, c. Long, b. Docker 39  
Walden, c. Long, b. Gregory 21  
Mr. A. Wright, c. Trennery, b. Collins 27  
Russell, b. Gregory 0  
Mr. J. N. Beasley, b. Docker 0  
Mr. E. H. Hayes, not out 12  
Thomas, c. Taylor, b. Collins 0  
Byes, etc. 22  
Total 246

Second Innings  
Mr. L. E. Holland, c. Pellet, b. Docker 63  
Mr. L. J. Davies, b. Lampard 20  
Haywood, c. Long, b. Gregory 3  
Seymour, b. Gregory 3  
Woolley, c. Long, b. Docker 39  
Walden, c. Long, b. Gregory 21  
Mr. A. Wright, c. Trennery, b. Collins 27  
Russell, b. Gregory 0  
Mr. J. N. Beasley, b. Docker 0  
Mr. E. H. Hayes, not out 12  
Thomas, c. Taylor, b. Collins 0  
Byes, etc. 22  
Total 246

Second Innings  
Mr. L. E. Holland, c. Pellet, b. Docker 63  
Mr. L. J. Davies, b. Lampard 20  
Haywood, c. Long, b. Gregory 3  
Seymour, b. Gregory 3  
Woolley, c. Long, b. Docker 39  
Walden, c. Long, b. Gregory 21  
Mr. A. Wright, c. Trennery, b. Collins 27  
Russell, b. Gregory 0  
Mr. J. N. Beasley, b. Docker 0  
Mr. E. H. Hayes, not out 12  
Thomas, c. Taylor, b. Collins 0  
Byes, etc. 22  
Total 246

race, the half-mile, is on the program of but one of the major college events of the United States, and also that competition is restricted to a comparatively limited section of the country within hailing distance of the Mississippi River.

A comparison of the record made in the inter-allied games and the records of the Missouri Valley Conference, and other events in which the half-mile relay has a part, shows that, even the brilliancy of the sprinters of the A. E. F. has been more than equaled by several college teams in this country. In fact, one team of traveling athletes, competing in Sweden in 1916, made the distance in 1m. 31s., but seemingly under conditions which cannot count for an European record. This team was made up of J. G. Loomis of Chicago, J. E. Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania, A. F. Ward of the University of Chicago, and R. I. Simpson of the University of Missouri. They ran the event several times in Sweden, making lower records in the other attempts.

The half-mile is a fraction more than 36 yards longer than the 800 meters. This should add relatively 3/8s. to the record, but the fact remains that in the 10 years that the event has been part of the program of the Missouri Valley Conference, it has been run as slow as 1m. 33s. but once. At St. Louis, in 1915, a team from the University of Chicago set the record of the Valley conference at 1m. 29-5/8s., the quarter of fliers being Ward, Diamond, Barank, and Knight. This is 12-5/8s. faster than the inter-allied games record with an additional 36 yards of competition. Another record almost as fast is credited to the team of the Chicago Athletic Association, which in a special relay event at St. Louis in 1917 made the distance in 1m. 29-5/8s. Sherman Landers, Frank Smart, and A. F. Ward. It is, as far as known, the best non-collegiate record.

The real sensation of the half-mile records, however, belongs to a team from the University of Wisconsin, with assisting honors to teams from the University of Illinois, Notre Dame University, and Drake University. This event was over a track, checked by a state engineer. The timing of three experts was assisted by an electric timing device. The event was the half-mile struggle in the Drake University Relay Games in 1916. It was known before the race that Wisconsin, Notre Dame, and Drake had exceptional teams. Illinois came into this select number through the great running of C. C. Carroll in the final furlong. Wisconsin broke the tape, but the other teams were less than a foot behind, and while Wisconsin has the honors for the 1m. 28-3/8s. mark, all four of the teams bettered the accepted mark of 1m. 29-5/8s. The Badger team of winners was made up of W. J. Carter, C. B. Smith, F. B. Casey, and J. D. Peterson. It is worthy of note that all members of the four winning teams found places in the army, and one of the members of the winning team is a member of the American expeditionary force team in the allied games. C. B. Smith being one of the quartet wearing the colors of the United States in medley relay.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Charles E. Scott and Walter W. Morel of Worcester were arraigned yesterday before a United States Commissioner here, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government by aiding Turks to return to their native land through repatriation. It was alleged that the seven men have all told been arrested in connection with the alleged plot to help Turks get out of the country. Morel and Scott were held in \$500 each for a hearing on Aug. 14. They pleaded not guilty.

CAMBRIDGE PLAYERS  
RUN UP BIG SCORES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRIGHTON, England—The Cambridge University batsmen proved their strength in the cricket game against Sussex at Brighton on June 27 and 28, when the varsity beat the home side by the colossal margin of an innings and 245 runs. Due credit must of course be given to the bowlers, A. E. R. Gilligan, the Dutchman, M. G. A. Fairbairn, and the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, who took most of the Sussex wickets at a cost of 366 runs for the two innings. Three Cambridge players made centuries—J. F. S. Morrison 168, J. H. Naumann 134, not out, and Gilligan 101, their joint contributions amounting to more than half the varsity total of 611. The scores:

SUSSEX  
H. L. Wilson, c. Johnstone, b. Gilligan 3  
Jenner, c. Morrison, b. Calthorpe 28  
Cox, not out 11  
J. W. S. Vidler, c. Naumann, b. Calthorpe 22  
W. G. M. Sarel, c. Fairbairn, b. Calthorpe 28  
Cox, not out 11  
Tate, c. Ashton, b. Naumann 30  
Stannard, c. Calthorpe, b. Fairbairn 27  
E. C. Baker, c. Gilligan 1  
Burchell, c. Calthorpe, b. Fairbairn 2  
Extras 15  
Total 172

Second Innings  
Jenner, b. Fairbairn 43  
Cox, b. Calthorpe 21  
Wilson, c. Naumann, b. Fairbairn 47  
Sarel, c. Brooke-Taylor, b. Calthorpe 25  
Vidler, b. Gilligan 13  
G. A. Fairbairn, c. Burchell, b. Vidler 27  
Tate, b. Calthorpe 4  
Roberts, c. Wilson, b. Fairbairn 3  
Baker, c. Naumann, b. Fairbairn 12  
Burchell, not out 13  
Extras 13  
Total 194

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY  
G. E. C. Wood, c. Vidler, b. Cox 42  
C. P. Johnstone, b. w. b. Baker 58  
W. G. M. Sarel, c. Burchell, b. Vidler 27  
J. F. S. Morrison, c. Burchell, b. Tate 168  
G. Ashton, c. and b. Roberts 9  
G. P. Brooke-Taylor, c. Sarel, b. Baker 20  
J. H. Naumann, not out 134  
G. A. Fairbairn, c. Burchell, b. Vidler 27  
G. A. Rotherham, b. Baker 4  
Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, b. Baker 4  
Hon. E. R. Gilligan, c. Jenner, b. Vidler 101  
Extras 20  
Total 611

NEW MANAGER FOR  
ELEVATED ELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Edward Dana, who for some years has been superintendent of transportation for the Boston Elevated, has been elected acting general manager, replacing C. E. Emmons, who has become president of the United Railways Company of Baltimore.

The trustees of the Elevated yesterday informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the estimate they had made of \$2,000,000 for depreciation this year will not be changed or reduced as a result of criticism based on the fact that former allowances for annual depreciation have been much less, the average for some years, for example, having been about \$100,000. It has been announced that the company deteriorated during that period through failure to allow sufficiently for depreciation.

The trustees declined to comment on the possibility that jitney traffic, with 5-cent fares, might make necessary the adoption of a zone system by the Elevated. A jitney line will, it is announced, be in operation here probably within a few weeks.

The city of Boston yesterday made a new move to prevent the State of Massachusetts from paying \$4,000,000 to the Elevated to cover its deficit for the year ending June 30. The city corporation counsel amended his original action in a way to have the city restrained from paying its proportion of the deficit, and the amendment was filed in the Supreme Court. It is contended by the corporation counsel that the city is entitled to have the use of tuns it has constructed, and to derive rentals therefrom, without interference by the State except on payment of just compensation.

USE OF BALLOT URGED  
TO ADJUST AFFAIRS

KINGSTON, New Hampshire—Use of the ballot to stop profiteering and bring about an orderly readjustment of after-war conditions was urged by Gov. John H. Bartlett in an address here yesterday in connection with the celebration of the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

"Our government can do more for us than we can do for ourselves in a mob," said the Governor. "Let us keep united and strong. Every resort to threatening our government is worse than the evil sought to be remedied. Let us keep our country governed orderly by the ballot and abide by the will of the majority. We can, by the ballot see that profiteering is stopped. We can by the ballot see that gambling in food is stopped. We can by the ballot safeguard wages where all can live and let live."

CONSPIRACY CHARGED  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Charles E. Scott and Walter W. Morel of Worcester were arraigned yesterday before a United States Commissioner here, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government by aiding Turks to return to their native land through repatriation. It was alleged that the seven men have all told been arrested in connection with the alleged plot to help Turks get out of the country. Morel and Scott were held in \$500 each for a hearing on Aug. 14. They pleaded not guilty.

EASTERN CLUBS  
WIN MAJORITY

Boston and Brooklyn Clubs Score Wins for Former, While St. Louis Triumphs for West

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING  
Club Won Lost P.C.  
Cincinnati 42 30 583  
New York 37 39 555  
Chicago 48 42 532  
Brooklyn 45 45 500  
Pittsburgh 43 48 472  
Boston 34 53 390  
Philadelphia 32 52 384  
St. Louis 32 52 373

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS  
Boston 2, Chicago 9  
St. Louis 8, New York 4  
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 1  
Philadelphia vs. Pittsburgh, postponed

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Chicago  
St. Louis at St. Louis  
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh  
Brooklyn at Cincinnati

BRVES DEFEAT CUBS, 2 TO 0  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Boston Braves defeated the Chicago Cubs on Wednesday, 2 to 0. With the exception of one inning it was a closely-played contest. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Batteries—Keating and Wilson; Alexander, Martin and Killifer. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS NEW YORK  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The New York Giants received another set back Wednesday in their fight to win the National League leadership when the St. Louis Cardinals defeated them, 8 to 4. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 13 2  
New York 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 9 6  
Batteries—Turo, Woodward, Jacobs and Clemens; Toney and Snyder. Umpires—Rigler and Byron.

BROOKLYN CLUB WINS, 6 TO 1  
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Brooklyn Nationals made a terrific onslaught against the Cincinnati Reds Wednesday, getting a big lead in the first three frames and winning easily from the National League leaders, 6 to 1. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 13 2  
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3  
Batteries—Cadore and Wheat; Saltee, Fisher, Luque, Gerner and Wingo. Umpires—Harrison and McCormick.

ONLY ONE GAME  
IN THE AMERICAN

Detroit Club Defeats the Washington Team, Advancing to Second Place in the Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING  
Club Won Lost P.C.  
Chicago 48 35 523  
Detroit 53 41 563  
Cleveland 52 41 559  
New York 50 49 555  
St. Louis 49 41 544  
Boston 42 49 461  
Washington 39 57 408  
Philadelphia 25 61 250

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS  
Detroit 4, Washington 1  
St. Louis vs. New York, postponed  
Chicago vs. Philadelphia, postponed  
Cleveland vs. Boston, postponed

GAMES TODAY  
Cleveland at Boston  
St. Louis at New York  
Chicago at Philadelphia  
Detroit at Washington

DETROIT CLUB WINS, 4 TO 1  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Detroit Tigers defeated the Washington Americans Wednesday, 4 to 1. It was a fairly well played game after the first three innings. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 10 3  
Washington 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 3  
Batteries—Leonard and Almsmith; Harper, Zachary and Agnew. Umpires—Dineen and Child.

U. S. ATHLETES ON WAY HOME  
NEW YORK, New York—The United States army athletes who competed in the games abroad sailed from Brest for New York Sunday, according to a cablegram received yesterday by F. W. Ruben, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union.

ATHLETICS BUY PITCHER  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club, has announced that he has purchased Pitcher Gibson from the Regina Club of the Western Canadian League. Gibson will report to the Athletics probably on their next western trip.







## SCHOOLS; LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

## SCHOOLS

### Bush Conservatory

CHICAGO

Kenneth M. Bradley, President  
Edgar A. Nelson, Vice President  
E. H. Schwenker, Secretary

An Institution of National Prominence  
Accredited courses leading to Certificate, Diploma and Degrees

Expression Languages **MUSIC** Opera Dancing

Unsurpassed faculty of famous artists, including:

|                   |                      |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Charles W. Clark  | Moses Boguslawski    | Richard Czerwonky    |
| Mme. Louise Dotti | Mme. Julie Rive-King | Edgar Brazelton      |
| Gustaf Holmquist  | Edgar A. Nelson      | Mme. Justine Wegener |
| Herbert Miller    | John J. Blackmore    | Rowland Leach        |
| Bertha Brennan    | William Nordin       | Mae Julia Riley      |
| Emil Larsen       | Clarence Nixon       | Cora Spicer-Neal     |

Only Conservatory in Chicago Maintaining Its Own Dormitories  
Fall Term Opens September 8th  
Make Dormitory Reservations at once.

TALENTED STUDENTS OF LIMITED MEANS will be given financial assistance. Immediate application should be made. For free circulars, catalogues with full description of this great institution address C. S. Jones, 839 North Dearborn St., Chicago.

Our New Building

## BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

Beacon School is established not only for the purpose of imparting the highest educational ideals but for the upbuilding of character. It has been incorporated in order that it may as an organization more efficiently carry out this purpose and work.

Its faculty is composed of graduates from the leading colleges, all of whom are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the association of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conception of the natural relations in social life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with play, ground apparatus, clay modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and horseback riding.

The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section, Hillview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm and all school activities. Children are taken throughout the summer at Hillview.

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS.  
Telephone Brookline 7017

## BOSTON SCHOOL of SECRETARIAL TRAINING

For Educated Women

Broad and advanced curriculum covering all phases of business training pertaining to office, literary, social, and home life. All work individualized so that each student advances as rapidly as she is able. Fall term opens Sept. 15th. Send for booklet.

NOTTINGHAM CHAMBERS, 25 Huntington Ave., Copley Sq., Telephone Back Bay, 2913

## Phidelah Rice Summer School

OF THE SPOKEN WORD

Overlooking the Sea  
Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Combine a Delightful Vacation with Profitable Study—Staging of Plays under Mr. Donald Wheeler, play-producer at Princeton University  
Five Weeks Session, Beginning July 29  
Address PHIDELAH RICE, Oak Bluffs, Mass.

## STORES ARE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
LOS ANGELES, California—The people of this city must now do all their shopping between Monday morning and Friday evening, as a result of concerted action of the principal retail stores in remaining closed all day on Saturdays during July and August. Between 20 and 30 stores have made this progressive move in the interest of their employees. Two of the largest stores have announced their intention to close at 1 o'clock every Saturday throughout the year, instead of at 5:30, which has been the customary Saturday closing hour. These two, however, will not close all day on Saturday during July and August.

The stores closed except these two large department stores, include all jewelry, furniture, shoe, millinery, dry goods and ladies' ready-to-wear stores. Thousands of employees are free from Friday evening until Monday morning.

Shoppers are urged each Friday in full page advertisements in the local newspapers to shop before Saturday. The advertisements read: "Salespeople, delivery men, skilled craftsmen, and executives all can serve the public better for the extra day to relax and recuperate. We ask the cooperation of the people, because we believe this to be an enlightened attitude in the interest of the general well-being."

## AIR FIRE PATROL TO BE USED NIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN BERNARDINO, California—So great a success has the daily aeroplanes and balloon fire patrol been in detecting forest fires in the Angeles

## Huntington School for Boys

11TH YEAR OPENS SEPT. 30  
Prepares for colleges and technical schools and other special finishing courses in business and technical subjects. Twenty-two college and university men teachers with at least five years' experience.  
Unique plan of supervised study. Upper and Lower Schools.  
IRA A. FLINNER, A. M., Headmaster, 320 Huntington Avenue, Boston

## THE PRINCIPIA

A School for Character Building  
CO-EDUCATIONAL  
This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

## The PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.

A prospectus will be mailed on application  
forest reserve since June 1, when it was installed, that Forest Supervisor E. P. Charlton has arranged for a night patrol also by the balloon service at Ross Field and forest rangers over a portion of the reserve. It will be the only forest reserve in the country having both a day and night patrol.

The night patrol is made necessary because many people do their hiking at night instead of in the daytime, and are liable to start fires. The Angeles forest reserve, which includes the San Bernardino and Sierra Madre Mountains, is visited by more people every year than any similar area in the country.

## SCHOOLS

### EFFICIENCY

a necessity in modern business, is acquired through a training under experienced instructors and the individual system of instruction at the

## BRYANT & STRATTON

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL  
BOSTON

Practical Courses to Meet Present Day Conditions  
Accounting, Bookkeeping, Salesmanship and Advertising, Stenography, Secretarial Duties, Commercial Teaching, Civil Service  
Individual instruction given by competent, experienced teachers  
55th Year begins Sept. 2. Evening Session begins Sept. 22  
Write, phone or call for new Bulletin giving complete information  
J. W. Blaisdell, Principal, 334 Boylston St., BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
No canvassers or solicitors employed

## LELAND POWERS SCHOOL

Limited number of students received  
Fall Term Begins Oct. 14th  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE  
Address LELAND POWERS, Principal, Fenway, Boston

Pestalozzi-Froebel Teachers College  
A Kindergarten Normal College  
College and Dormitory Overlook Lake Michigan  
SPECIALISTS IN:  
I. Kindergarten Training, Primary Training  
II. Kindergarten Training, Primary Training  
III. Playground and Recreation Training  
Fine equipment. Strong faculty. Central location. Accredited. 23D YEAR OPENS SEPT. 16  
Write REGISTRAR, Box 7, 616 22 So. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

## The Boyesen School

Boarding Departments for Girls and Boys. Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, Academic Departments.  
SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 1ST  
MISS AUSTA BOYSEN, Principal, Phone Drexel 6081  
1218 E. 47th St., Chicago

## Miss Guild and Miss Evans' School

29 Fairfield St. and 208 Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON, MASS.  
35th year. Preparation for leading colleges. Advanced work for High School graduates. Household Management, Cooking, Sewing, Secretarial Course, Native Language Teachers, Athletic Sports. Horseback Riding.  
MISS JEANNE EVANS, Principal  
MISS AUGUSTA CHATEAU, Assoc. Principal

## VIRGINIA COLLEGE

For Young Women  
Box 1, ROANOKE, VA.  
In the Valley of Virginia, famed for the beauty of its scenery. Elective, Preparatory and full Junior College courses. Music, Art, Expression, Domestic Science. For catalogue apply to The President.

## The Bollinger Piano School

ST. LOUIS, MO.  
SAM'L BOLLINGER, DIRECTOR  
opens its Central Quarters in the ODEON BUILDING  
PIANO, HARMONY, COUNTERPOINT, COMPOSITION, AND NORMAL COURSE  
WEST END LOCATION, 5530 Page Blvd.  
Competent Assistants for all Primary Grades

## THE K. I. SMITH BUSINESS INSTITUTE

Post Office Bldg., Flushing, N. Y.  
Stenography, Typing, Bookkeeping  
Complete Secretarial Courses  
Individual Instruction  
OPEN DURING ENTIRE YEAR  
K. I. SMITH, Principal

## VALAIR CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

234 10th Street, Portland, Oregon  
Highly Trained Teachers for Voice, Piano, Violin, Dancing, Dramatic Art, Languages  
DORMITORY ACCOMMODATIONS  
For catalog address MME. VALAIR, Director

## BRADFORD ACADEMY FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Bradford, Mass.  
117th year begins September 17th  
Thirty miles from Boston, in the beautiful Merrimack Valley. Extensive grounds and modern equipment. Certificate admits to leading colleges. General course of five years and two years' course for High School graduates. Address  
MISS MARION COATES, A. M., Principal

## GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Adams and Hoover Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Twenty-eighth year begins September twenty. 8th. Accredited. College Preparatory, General, Post Graduate Courses.  
Schools of Music, Fine Arts, Domestic Arts, Expression and Secretarial Training.  
Gymnasium, Athletics, Swimming, Hiking, Tennis. Beautiful Spanish buildings, arcades, patios, making out-door life a reality.  
Alice K. Parsons, B. A.—Jeanne W. Dennen, Principals

## THE MITCHELL MILITARY BOYS' SCHOOL

A school that appeals to the young American Boy and the discriminating parent. Exponents of clean sport, fair play, and thorough work.  
ALEXANDER H. MITCHELL, Principal, Box M, Billerica, Mass.

## REAL ESTATE

Is highly restricted residence park in New Rochelle, N. Y., beautiful home 9 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, gas, electricity, Lot 135x160. Price \$18,500; mortgage \$7,200, at 5 1/2%. Occupancy Oct. 1. Addr. M. E. 66 Bay View Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Residential Property on the North Shore  
BRIMTON, C. J. BELL  
Phone 5673 Green, 47 W. 94th St., N. Y. C.

SITUATE THIRD CLIFF  
7-room bungalow, open fireplace, electric lights, etc.; furnished; garage, about 12,000 ft. of land; \$4,000. G. T. WATSON, Sittuate, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN  
EXPERIENCED milliners wanted—Attractive salaries, permanent positions, half day Saturday. MISS HARRIET, 2490 Broadway, N. Y. C.

WANTED—A good woman for housework. MRS. HARRY HOLMESAW, 628 N. Lake St., Reno, Nevada.

NEAT, refined nursemaid or mother's helper. Protestant. MRS. S. ROTHCHILD, Gloversville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED MEN  
BOY wanted to work in the stock room of a wholesale and retail book store. Must be active. Apply to W. C. NORBY, 38 West St., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED  
WANTED—First-class retail candy maker to go to the State of Washington. Write full details as to experience, etc. D. 21, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN  
SALES AND ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE—Exp. in organizing and training sales force; planning and executing campaigns for retailer and manufacturer; will consider proposition indicating real opportunity. John L. Hunter, Denver, Col.

WANTED  
WANTED—Manufacturers' agencies wanted for goods suitable for Canadian markets. A great field is open in Canada for manufacturers producing reliable goods. Bank refs. exchanged. Send full particulars to International Agencies Ltd., Williams Building, 413 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

## WORCESTER, MASS.

Electric Flat Irons and Washing Machines

TOASTERS GRILLS IRONS WRINGERS IRONING MACHINES RANGES, ETC. Everything Electrical  
Worcester Electric Light Co.  
Ph. 1600 11 Foster St.

LEWANDOS  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundress  
3 Pleasant Street  
Telephone Park 1622  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Flint Furniture Company  
MEDIUM AND HIGH GRADE FURNITURE  
244 MAIN STREET WORCESTER  
POWERS AND TROTT  
Furniture Upholstery Draperies  
47 Pleasant St. Park 5424 WORCESTER

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.  
Service Station  
142 Foster St. (Near Iron Bridge)

Authorized Agent  
GEO. F. BLAKE JR. & CO.  
L. B. WHEATON  
Cameras—Photographic Supplies  
368 MAIN ST.

THE SHOP JOHNSON  
Outfitters in Dress and Underdress  
Gowns Brassieres Corsets  
FOR THE INDIVIDUAL  
Phone Park 2730  
339 Main St., Burnside Bldg., Worcester, Mass.  
HANNAH O. JOHNSON, Owner

"Quality Always First"  
If perplexed how to show appreciation for a timely invitation or gratitude to some kind friend for happy vacation days spent, let our Gift Department help solve your problem.

Duncan & Goodell Company  
WORCESTER, MASS.  
MILADY'S SHOP  
Hand Embroideries—Yarns  
302 MAIN ST., WORCESTER

SLOCUM'S SILK STORE  
418 MAIN STREET, WORCESTER, MASS.  
Dress Silks, Lining Satins and Velvets

Hats for All Occasions at LAYDEN'S  
GUERTIN—Ladies' Hatter  
688 MAIN ST. TEL. P. 3708

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry  
Of high quality—reasonably priced.  
R. A. LOHNS  
1 Pleasant Street WORCESTER

BANCROFT ELECTRIC CO.  
Phone P. 2100 39 Pleasant St.  
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

FRESH FLOWERS  
of finest quality  
RANDALL'S FLOWER SHOP  
22 Pearl Street

TYNANS'  
Home-made Candies  
43 PLEASANT ST. WORCESTER

SANDBERG'S  
Kitchen and Janitor Supplies  
34 PLEASANT ST. WORCESTER

## FALL RIVER, MASS.

LEWANDOS  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundress  
197 Bank Street  
Telephone Fall River 2812  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

NEWPORT, R. I.  
LEWANDOS  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundress  
251 Thames Street  
Telephone Newport 1002  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

NEW YORK CITY  
WANTED—Unfurnished light studio with bath. For musician. Please give detailed information. Miss L. 76 St. Stephen St., Boston.

## GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

### THE BOSTON STORE

—IMPORTANT—  
THE AUGUST FUR SALE  
Offering some of the most beautiful furs for the season 1919-1920 at August reduction prices.

One of Western Michigan's Largest and most complete Furniture Stores

YOUNG & CHAFFEE FURN. CO.  
THE BIG STORE

### SALE OF MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

PURE LINEN, LARGE SIZE, HALF DOZ. 100% COTTON, 39 EACH, SIX FOR \$2.50

Herkner's  
WESTERN MICHIGAN LEADING JEWELERS  
114 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.

## JACKSON, MICH.

PIONEERS' FLOUR  
Milled in Jackson especially for Jackson patronage

Heywood Milling Co.,  
120 CLINTON STREET

GRADUATING AND WEDDING PRESENTS  
Bugg  
JEWELER  
128 W. Main St. Jackson, Mich.

The Dress Goods Section  
Continues its forward march into public favor. Old, popular weaves, as well as the worthy novelties, will be found here in pleasing variety—and always qualities are dependable, prices fair to you and to us.

Gaylord-Alderman Company

Peoples National Bank  
CHARTERED 1865  
Pays 3% Interest on Savings Deposits  
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, All New Equipment  
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM Centrally Located

FOR CUT FLOWERS AND FLORAL DESIGNS  
SEE  
Clara Brown & Co.  
186 Main Street, West  
Telephone Bell 777—Citizens 888

WHEN YOU THINK OF ICE CREAM  
THINK OF FLEMING'S  
DESNOYER & PENDLETON  
Edison Phonographs  
Pianos and Player Pianos  
RELL PHONE 578 117 FRANCIS ST.

ARTHUR PICKLES  
Plumbing  
Corner Francis and Washington

ROGER'S LIGHTING SHOP  
OTSEGO HOTEL BUILDING  
H. S. SCHAFER  
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked  
217 South Mechanic Street Both Phones 824

CHAS. E. RIGGS  
Dry Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing  
120 W. Cortland St., City Club Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Bell phone 1254 P. 1; City 828

J. W. McKIE  
Cleaning and Pressing  
127 E. Cortland Phone 407

BATTLE CREEK  
F. A. RIGLER INK COMPANY  
Fine Printing Inks  
Bronze and Metallic Inks, Variables and Dyes  
Main Office and Factory  
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

PRINTING—RUBBER STAMPS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES  
THE MCCOY-WALSH COMPANY  
30-45 STATE ST. WEST

MCCOY JEWELRY CO.  
Battle Creek's Popular Priced JEWELERS  
Ward Building  
30 North Jefferson, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.  
Office Phone Bell 604 Res. Phone Bell 268-W  
Auto Painting—Auto Tops Recovered  
Cushions and Curtains Repaired—New Ones Made to Order  
22 WATER STREET  
FURNISHERS AND HATTERS

The "Butcher Shop"  
30 W. Main Street BATTLE CREEK

BAHLMAN'S  
MEDIUM AND HIGH GRADE FOOTWEAR  
RED CROSS SHOES FOR WOMEN  
FLORENCE SHOES FOR MEN  
Opposite Post Office 66 E. Main St.

B. W. KRIBS  
Florist  
41 NORTH JEFFERSON AVENUE—Both Phones

EDWARD SCOTT  
RELIABLE REAL ESTATE  
310 City Bank Building Bell 454-R  
Classified Advertising Charge  
30 cents an agate line  
In estimating space, figure seven words to the line.

### THE BOSTON STORE

—IMPORTANT—  
THE AUGUST FUR SALE  
Offering some of the most beautiful furs for the season 1919-1920 at August reduction prices.

Sports Apparel  
Distinctive Styles for Men and Women

## Herdolzheimer Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Friedman-Spring  
TO ALL OUR FRIENDS NEAR AND FAR  
WE ANNOUNCE OUR  
AUGUST FUR SALE  
AUGUST BLANKET SALE  
which will last throughout the month during which period we will also provide  
AUGUST SUPER SALES  
events for one day only—offering uncommon savings from a different department each day. We know our patrons will be delighted with this schedule of August occasions.

One of Grand Rapids' FOREMOST STORES  
Paul Steketee & Sons  
Wurzburger  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.  
Summer goods of superb quality and authority. Our styles are to be had in this "store beautiful" at prices well within the bounds of moderation.

BUILDER OF GOWNS  
Mrs. Diamond  
515 ASHTON BLDG., Cts. 1516  
HEMSTITCHING  
Elite Hemstitching Shop  
SECOND FLOOR, GILBERT BLOCK

Quality and Style FOR MEN  
Mackenzie-Bostock-Monroe  
51 Monroe Avenue  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

CARR-HUTCHINS-ANDERSON COMPANY  
SELLERS OF  
Hickey-Freeman Quality Clothing  
HOUSEMAN & JONES  
FINE CUSTOM TAILORING  
HART SCHAFFNER & MARK  
WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES

Friedrich  
MUSIC HOUSE  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Pianos—Player Pianos—Player Rolls  
Victrolas—Records  
KODAKS, SUPPLIES, PICTURE FRAMING AND ART GOODS  
J. W. McKIE  
Cleaning and Pressing  
127 E. Cortland Phone 407

THE CAMERA SHOP, Inc.  
16 Monroe Avenue, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.  
ENGRAVED STATIONERY  
Invitations Announcements  
EDIPHONES  
Everything for the Office  
THE TISCH-HINE CO.  
Pearl Street, near the Bridge  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

DUNN ELECTRIC CO.  
Fixtures—Repairing—Wiring  
572-576 Division Ave. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.  
LEWIS ELECTRIC CO.  
The Motor Firm  
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION WORK

Miss Teal  
Confectionery, Soda Fountain, Service, Light and Table d'Hôte Luncheons  
National City Bank Building  
Cody Hotel Cafeteria  
Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or through Cody Hotel Lobby  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BERNCH MARKET  
WE FURNISH  
YOUR TABLE COMPLETE  
245-246 Monroe Avenue  
BIRNEY'S CHOCOLATE SYRUP  
IS DIFFERENT  
to be had only at  
BIRNEY'S "Chocolate" Cabin  
15 Div. Ave. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.

SWEET'S CANDY SHOP  
TABLE D'HOTE AND LIGHT LUNCHEONS  
112 E. Fulton Street

WYOMING PARK  
REAL ESTATE  
S. H. WILSON & CO.

Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas  
THE HERRICK PIANO CO.  
New location—35 Iowa Avenue, N. W.



## LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## TERRE HAUTE, IND.

THE HERZ STORE  
Victrola Service

Our claim of the pronounced superiority of the Victrola over all other musical instruments is further emphasized by the unusual type of service extended to every purchaser at Herz's. Only a new and perfect instrument goes into a home. No machine is ever sent out on approval or exchanged. Stock assortments are always the largest possible to obtain. Machines are oiled and adjusted free of charge. Record Demonstrating Rooms with attendants are constantly at your disposal. Liberal payment terms can be arranged in various ways on all models.

## The Herz Seal Protects Every Record

Your Herz record has never been used for demonstrating purposes or sent out on approval. It is dependably fresh and perfect.

A. HERZ  
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

## HOLSWORTH BREAD

Made Clean  
Sold Clean  
Delivered Clean

## IDEAL BAKING CO.

## KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Oh! See the O-CEDAR MOPS!  
Is an exclamation many times uttered by our display of these goods in the BRIGHT BAKING BAKERY, where we carry the most complete line of "Come-and-Economize".

## SHOES AND HOSIERY

G. R. Kinney Company  
311 NORTH BURDICK STREET  
Representing all kinds. Try Neola Socks.  
J. D. FREEMAN, 130 E. Burdick St.

THE STORE FOR MEN  
107 W. Main  
THE STORE FOR MEN

## ROBERTSON

Furs and Fur Remodeling  
301 South Burdick Street

## LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE

109 So. Burdick Street  
Earliest Shop for Ladies' Hats, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Popular Prices.

## GILMORE BROS.

Complete stocks of medium and high-grade goods.  
Test them with trial order.

## "THE PARIS"

For First-Class Cleaning  
532 W. Main Street Phone 187

## JEWELRY

DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE  
N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.

## YOU GET A

top-notch in quality, and a bottom in price by trading with

## HARRIS AND PRATT

311 W. Main Street  
Selling, Repairing, and Refinishing. Auto Accessories. Picture Framing.

## THE EDWARDS &amp; CHAMBERLIN HDW. CO.

RYAN'S BAKERY. Own ovens, rolls, bread, cakes, home-made cakes, all have the real "home-made" flavor. Telephone 4090. Corner Rose and Water.

## FINE GROCERIES

Corner Main and Rose  
S. O. BENNETT, SPOT CASH GROCER  
We sell Koss Sparkling Gelatine  
220 N. Burdick Street

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

PRINTING, DEVELOPING, ENLARGING  
101 E. Main 113 So. Burdick W. W. BRIDG

## CUTHBERT BATTERY SHOP

218 N. ROSE STREET  
Furniture, Lamps and Novelties  
E. L. TAPLE  
4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.

## SAGINAW, MICH.

Coats, Suits and Millinery  
Now on Display

## WM. C. WIECHMANN

Attractive Gifts for bride and graduate at Miss Perini's Shop  
201 SOUTH JEFFERSON AVENUE

## American State Bank

4 per cent Interest paid on Savings and Certificates  
RESOURCES OVER \$2,500,000.00

## FRUEH'S

"HOUSE OF FLOWERS"  
514 GENESEE AVENUE  
Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes

## HEAVENRICH'S

YOUR SHOE MAN  
A. E. JOCHEN  
214 GENESEE AVE.

## FRANK W. PERRY

HIGH GRADE GROCERIES  
224 Sheridan Avenue Both Phones

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## Kitzman Boot Shop

has removed to its old location in the Meyers Arcade,  
924 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis  
(It's a little further up Nicollet but it pays to walk.)

Interest Paid on Checking Accounts  
2% ON DAILY BALANCE  
2 1/4% ON MONTHLY BALANCE  
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

## THE MINNEAPOLIS Loan &amp; Trust Company

405 MARQUETTE AVENUE  
Affiliated with the Northwestern National Bank

## MINNEAPOLIS, LAKE AND COUNTRY HOMES

W. Y. CHURCH  
738 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

## REAL ESTATE handled in the right way.

Personal Service. Prompt attention.  
NORMAN F. EMERSON, 615 Met. Bank Bldg.

## GREAT STRENGTH COMBINED WITH

Helpful, Courteous Service  
We invite you to bank with us.

## FIRST &amp; SECURITY NATIONAL BANK

MINNEAPOLIS  
Marquette at 5th Street

## SPECIALISTS IN HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE SPRING REPAIRING.

STANDARD SPRING CO.  
409 S. 5th St., Minneapolis. Nic. 7881

## The Northwestern Delicatessen

FANCY BAKERY—DELICATESSEN  
FOURTYE AND FIVEEELKRS. PROVA  
5 EAST LAKE STREET, MINNEAPOLIS  
N. W. South 4049 Auto 53165

## Baco Sandwich and Pie Shop

PURE FOOD OF HIGH QUALITY  
This is the clean, cool luncheon you have been looking for. Jersey milk. Home-made Cakes.

505 2d Ave. S. Main 719

## ADELLAH'S CANDY STORE

COR. LAKE AND HENNEPIN  
Fine Candy Specialties, Ice Creams, Frazzles and Cut Flowers

## THE IVEY COMPANY

IVEY CHOCOLATES—SPECIAL CANDIES  
FANCY ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS  
925 Nicollet Ave., N. W. Nic. 3055

## LAYER Cakes

CREAM GOODS  
203 7th Street S. Auto 32577

## Whittier's Flower Shop

"I love flowers—don't you?"  
79 Spruce Place, MINNEAPOLIS  
Phone: Auto 305501, NW M. 2417 or 3251

## Chippewa Spring Water

A delicious, soft, and pure spring water  
HYLAND 2500 DIAL 30 179

## Brown Bros. Merc. Co.

Custom Tailors and Furriers to  
Gentlemen and Ladies  
21 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

## HARTMAN'S MILLINERY

91 SO. 10TH STREET  
HANDICRAFT BUILDING  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## SUITS AND GOWNS

READY TO WEAR  
Tucker Stevens Shop, 920 Nicollet Ave.  
Meyers Arcade—2d Floor

## BOG—CORSETIERE

Corsets made to individual measure  
"The Bog Way" Main 441  
62 S. 10th St., Minneapolis

## HOEFT and McMILLAN

Makers of Gowns and Blouses. We carry Corsets and Brasieres. 724 2nd Ave. S. Nic. 5341

## Jack's Ladies' Tailoring

Popular Prices Suits. Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
67 S. 10th St. Nic. 6722, MINNEAPOLIS

## MEYER

Cleaner and Dyer  
OLGA B. MEYER, Prop.  
710 Hennepin Avenue, Main 2130, Auto 31944

## ARMSTRONG

CLEANS RUGS CLEAN  
Oriental Rugs Repaired. Kenwood 2751

## FRED A. PALMER

General Contractor and Cabinet Hardware Co.  
3042 Hennepin. Both phones.

## HAIR CUTTING—POPULAR PRICES

W. E. DORAN, Prop., 2d Floor Andrus Bldg.  
Carnegie Dock and Fuel Co.

## REAL FUEL SERVICE FIRST, LAST AND ALL THE TIME. IS OUR SINCERE AIM.

1322 1st Nat'l Bldg. Bldg. Main 4300

## ST. PAUL, MINN.

## TAILOR LEE, he satisfies

26 East Seventh Street, ST. PAUL

"Low prices are possible because I buy direct of the mills, have my own workshop, and do business on an economical basis. Men's all-wool suits and overcoats made to measure only \$30 up. Women's suits, \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed and given. Samples sent on request."

## BROWNING, KING &amp; COMPANY

"The Home of Good Clothes"  
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings  
For Men, Boys and Children  
6th and Robert Streets, ST. PAUL, MINN.

## Stearns Printing Company

Job Printing  
Globe Bldg. 4th and Cedar Sts., St. Paul, Minn.

## MILLCHREST CHOCOLATE SHOP

M. MILLS  
The shop extraordinary. Quality and service. Luncheons, confections, after theater parties, fountain specialties. 124-128 Bremer Arcade, Saint Paul, Minn.

## OGDEN, UTAH

STIFF, overcoats to order, \$16.50 to \$50.00. DUNDEE WOOLEN MILLS PROFESSIONAL TAILORS. Cleaning, pressing and repairing. Alhambra Theatre Building, Hudson Avenue.

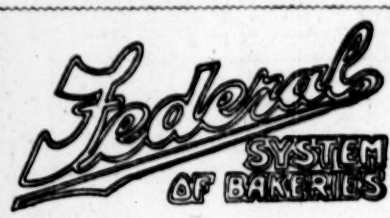
## RICHMOND, IND.

Reliable Vulcanizing  
Auto Tires, Tubes, Bicycle Tires and Rubber Footwear. Also selling Akron-Miller, Batavia and Keystone Tires.  
WM. F. LEE, 8 South 7th St., Richmond, Ind.

## ANDERSON, INDIANA

MRS. NELLIE LAUGHLIN  
DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING  
327 Union Bldg., Anderson, Ind.

## DENVER, COL.



## BREAD AND ROLLS

1033 15th St. 1501 Lawrence St.  
109 B'way 750 Santa Fe Drive

## JOY'S BUTTER SHOP

IN NEW HOME—ON LOOP CORNER  
Central Savings Bank Building  
1112-14 15TH STREET, DENVER

## SATISFACTION BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE

Light dairy lunches will be served and Baked Luncheon for travelers. A complete line of those fancy articles you are looking for, in the Delicatessen Shop.

REAL BUTTER—10c Per Gallon  
Our whole effort is to produce an Exchange of JOY—and Satisfaction

## Piggly Wiggly

CLEAN, SANITARY, SERVICE-SELF  
Denver Now Has Four Stores:

1448-50 CHAMPA STREET  
503 SANTA FE AVENUE  
244 E. ELIZABETH STREET  
8-10 BROADWAY

## HOFF-SCHROEDER

A Large DENVER Cafeteria  
One of the most popular in the West  
1545 WELTON STREET TEL. MAIN 7407

## THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY

"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"  
1855 Blake St., DENVER Tel. Main 5136

## Cassell's Grocery and Market

614-16 17th Avenue Denver, Colo.

## SHOE REPAIRING

Eastern Shoe Repair Factory  
"YELLOW FRONT"  
M. J. LAWLER, Proprietor  
"BRADED TIP" LACES

Work called for and delivered without extra charge.  
Phone Main 5453 1535 CHAMPA STREET

## FASHION BOOT SHOP

933 16th. Uptairs. Opposite Joellin's  
NEW OXFORDS  
AND PUMPS for \$5.

## THE FLORESHEIM SHOE

"For the Man Who Cares"  
918 16TH STREET DENVER  
B. WISE JR., Mgr.

## EVERYTHING MUSIC

PIANO PLAYERPIANOS VICTROLAS  
PIPE ORGANS RECORDS SHEET MUSIC

## MODERATE PRICES

KNIGHT-CAMPBELL'S  
1625-31 California Street, Denver, Colorado

## A. T. Lewis &amp; Son

Dry Goods Co.  
DENVER  
A store where no transaction is complete until the customer is satisfied

## Hedgcock and Jones

the Specialty Store of the West  
LINENS—LACES—NOVELTIES  
719-16TH ST DENVER

## THE JOSLIN DRY GOODS CO.

Believes in Honest Merchandising—Honest Advertising  
Your Money will always meet its Equal at The Store Accommodating in DENVER, COLORADO

## O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO.

QUALITY JEWELRY  
Mfg. Jewelers. Accurate Watch Repairing  
837 15th St. cor. Champa, DENVER  
Phone M. 4440

## GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY

"We return all but the dirt"  
380 South Broadway Phone South 168

## The Sanitary Cleaning Shops

11 E. COLEMAN AVE., DENVER, COLO.  
DYEING THAT IS SATISFACTORY

## Gigantic Cleaners &amp; Tailors

700 Colfax, DENVER. Phone 490-5204  
We do better cleaning at moderate prices.

## The Motor Storage and Transit Co.

224 & 14th, Denver. Phone Champa 3103  
MOVING, PACKING, INSURE, SHIPPING  
SPECIAL LOW RATES ON STORING

## The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.

Special attention given to repair work  
PHONE MAIN 1160  
1635-57 Welton Street, Denver, Colo.

## The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.

ALL GRADES OF COAL  
Quality and Service  
Phone Main 4040, 1010 16th Street, DENVER

## HENRY MILLER &amp; CO., DENVER

Gravel, Road and Cement Work  
Cement, Ash Pits Delivered and Set Up  
7250 Columbine St. Tel. Main 1082

## THE UNION PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY

Quality Service. Printers and Publishers  
1829-31 Champa St. Phone Main 5435.

## TURNER PRINTING COMPANY

PRINTERS, BINDERS AND STATIONERS  
1427 Glenora Place Tel. Cha. 4012

## BILLINGS, MONT.

BILLINGS DYE HOUSE  
DRY CLEANING  
117 North 30th Street, BILLINGS, MONTANA

## HAMMOND, IND.

POST GROCERY CO.  
62 WILLIAMS STREET  
QUALITY GROCERIES  
D. W. BLACKBURN INSURANCE

## VINCENNES, IND.

Opell's Cafe  
AMERICAN PARK BLDG., Vincennes, Ind.

## DES. MOINES, IOWA

## Harris-Emery's Dining-Room

DES MOINES, IOWA

Where one may enjoy noon luncheon or evening dinner of the best quality in a refined environment.

## AUGUST FUR SALE

During the month of August we offer our entire stocks of quality fur coats, capes, dolmans, scarfs, stoles and muffs, at genuine savings of 20 per cent. Don't miss this opportunity if you need new furs. Better selection is offered now than later. Soften has served thousands of Iowa women the past 22 years with the utmost dependability. Our reputation is your guarantee of satisfaction.

## SEFREN'S

A Leading Iowa Furrier  
716-718 Walnut Street

## HART SCHAFFNER &amp; MARX

World's Famous Clothes  
GOLDMAN-COBACKER CO.  
409-411 Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa

## High Grade Groceries and Meats

Low Prices—Good Service  
ALBERT T. BALZER  
Phone Drake 100 1301-1303 Forest Avenue

## The Fulton Market

413 SIXTH AVENUE  
4 Phones, Walnut 2003. Prompt Delivery.

## ALPHA FLORAL CO.

J. S. WILSON, Jr., Prop.  
Corner Seventh and Walnut  
DES MOINES, IOWA

Flowers telegraphed everywhere  
Iowa Loan and Trust Co. Bank

Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000.  
4% Debenture Bonds and Farm Mortgages for sale.

## S. JOSEPH &amp; SONS

Jewelers  
400-402 Walnut Street

## G. L. HOSTETLER—Photographer

300 K. P. BUILDING  
PRINTING—DESIGNING—ENGRAVING  
Exact Reproductions  
THE HOMESTEAD CO., Des Moines, Ia.

## FT. DODGE, IA.

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"  
NORDWALL, Florist  
10 South 11th Street

## INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

## Brannum &amp; Keene

Lumber—Building Material  
COAL  
PROMPT DELIVERY—REASONABLE PRICES  
EAST WASHINGTON & BELT R. R.  
Both Phones

Main 6141 Auto 24-412

## WANSER'S MODERN MARKET

W. G. WANSER, Prop.  
MEATS—GROCERIES  
218 N. Illinois Street INDIANAPOLIS

## ROSEHURST FARM

Chicken Dinners  
Country home, spacious and modern  
nature's Beauty Spot  
Phone Southport 119-1-1

## Circle Flower Store

An Indoor Garden  
45 MONUMENT PLACE  
INDIANAPOLIS

## WHITNEY

CORSET SHOP  
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES  
S. W. cor. Meridian and Circle, Indianapolis

## McBane Corsets

A. J. BOINK, ART AND CORSET SHOP  
Main 3286 612 4th St., Kahn Bldg., Auto 24-141

## KLOTZ KLEANERS

CLEANERS AND DYERS  
Try our carpet cleaning department.  
Prompt Service. Moderate Prices. Call Woodruff  
2751. Auto 61526. 1202 E. Michigan Street.

## "EXIDE" BATTERIES

For Gas and Electric Cars  
"MILBURN" ELECTRICS  
The ideal electric car  
INDIANA BATTERY SERVICE CO.

## "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP  
SUCCESSOR TO HENSLEY'S  
5 East Ohio Street Main 3712, New 21-402

## FT. WAYNE, IND.

## Wolf &amp; Dessauer

Fort Wayne's Great New  
Daylight Store  
CORNER CALHOUN AND WASHINGTON STS.

## C. J. LOSE

PRINTER—ENGRAVER  
Farmers' Trust Bldg. Phone 1994

## Pettit's Storage Co.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

## CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

## Special July Sales

Featuring Needed Apparel at Reduced Prices  
117-121 South Second St.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa



# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Jacques the Scullion

Part II

The first part of this story was published in the Children's Page for Aug. 4.

Even though Jacques had made a poor choice in asking only for a bowl of bread and milk when he might have asked something to better his condition, the work he had done on the Baron of Rammer's coat of mail had been so good that he was hidden to assist in some of the menial preparations for the tournament. Therefore, for a time, he had a respite from his regular work in the kitchen.

There was little to be done in the castle, after all the knight and their squires and even the pages had departed, only a handful of servants and a few of the castle guard remained. So, on the evening of the next day after the departure, having nothing to do, Jacques strolled out of the courtyard to take a walk along the side of the moat. Ordinarily he would not have been allowed to do this, for the servants were kept strictly to their place, but there was now no one to care. The drawbridge was down and he ran across it lightly, half crouching, so that the castle guard might not see him and call him back. He was barely across when he saw in the distance, advancing up the plain, a large number of men, some mounted on horses and others on foot. At first Jacques thought it might be the Baron, returning for some unexpected reason, and he was about to run back to advise Gaspard, when the rays of the setting sun, falling on the spears of the advancing company, showed him that they were fully armed and their warlike aspect soon convinced him that it must be some enemy who, hearing of the tournament, was about to take advantage of the Baron's absence to attack his castle.

This thought so filled Jacques with dread that he remained rooted to the spot, unable to move or even plan what to do. His first thought was to get back into the courtyard, before the castle guard would give the alarm and the drawbridge be lifted up, leaving him outside at the mercy of the enemy; but, struggling with this thought, was one that his lord and master, to whom he owed allegiance, was away and his castle was left unguarded. So he turned back over the bridge and burst into the courtyard, where Gaspard, the center of an admiring throng of underservants, was recounting some of his valiant services for the Baron.

"What alls the doil now?" cried Gaspard, springing up.

"Men—numbers of them—fully armed are coming up the plain," panted Jacques.

Gaspard laughed. "It is the trees in the evening light that thou seest." "Truly, it is not," insisted Jacques; "there are men, some on foot, others on horses, all of them armed, I tell thee! Come and see for thyself," he urged, pulling Gaspard by the sleeve.

"The lad tells the truth!" cried a servant who, at the boy's first words, had run to the gate.

Gaspard, by this time, was at the gate, issuing orders to have the drawbridge lowered, and calling down rebukes on the heads of the sleepy guards who had not given a warning. After the drawbridge was down, leaving the unspanned moat between them and the foe, he commanded that the portcullis be let down over the entrance. In such good condition was the mechanism of this kept that the weights and chains worked perfectly and the screen of heavy beams, each one pointed with iron, dropped into its grooves without a hitch, thus effectually blocking the entrance. When this was accomplished, all breathed more freely; they were at least safe for the present.

"See that all report to the courtyard immediately," said Gaspard to Jacques, who had lent a willing hand in the barring of the gate; "run thou and bring every man and woman to me at once!"

In a little while, they were all there, with the exception of the children—a mere handful of servants, the men for the most part with faces whiter than their aprons, the women openly fearful. Gaspard looked at them with a grim face. Surely, not much to put against an army. By one means and another, they might delay the attack, but that was all; for as soon as the moat was bridged, which it would be sooner or later and the walls scaled, it would be but a question of time when the castle would fall into the enemy's hands. Thus reasoning, Gaspard called Jacques to him.

"I have in mind," he said, speaking low so that the others might not hear, "something by which thou canst save the castle."

Jacques looked up eagerly, though his knees began to shake.

"I have called thee a doil, but thou hast wite if thou wilt but use them, and thou hast long legs. I have seen thee run."

"What is it," cried Jacques, "that I can do?"

"Tonight, when it is dark, we will let thee down the side of the castle that is on the cliff, and thou wilt run and find the Baron and warn him of what has befallen us. Dost thou think thou couldst find the way?"

"I heard the herald," said Jacques, his teeth chattering so he could hardly speak, "and the others spoke many times of the country through which they would pass, and I have a tongue."

"That thou hast," responded Gaspard, mightily pleased. "Go thou and help them with the women and children and, when it is dark, I will come for thee."

The sun had long set when Gaspard sought him, and the two together, with a couple of the sturdiest of the men, withdrew to a small tower, built in the outer wall of the castle,

overhanging the cliff. There was no moat on this side, for the cliff rose straight as a chiseled stone half a thousand feet, and up its precipitous sides no army could hope to venture. Through one of the windows of this tower, Jacques was lowered, a stout rope being first fastened about him below and around the armpits.

He had a moment of wild terror, when he first felt the empty air beneath him, and was minded to call out that he could not go on with it; but the thought of the man's part he could play silenced this and he shut his eyes and waited until the descent would be over. It seemed a long time, for the rope was lowered slowly and carefully; but, at length, his dangling feet touched the top of a bush and, in an instant more, he felt the solid ground under him. After slipping the rope from him and giving the prepared signal, so that Gaspard might know that all was well with him and draw up the rope, he hid himself in the bushes to rest a moment and to see if all was safe above him.

Nothing occurred, he ventured, after a while, to creep along the base of the cliff until he reached a little piece of woodland, where, in its somber blackness, he felt safe. There was but a young moon, a day or two old, and it was now far too dark for him to see; but he made his way, nevertheless, in the right direction and emerged from the woods on the outskirts of a village. A few nights in the houses served to guide him and he was soon on the open road, where he knew it would be safe to run as fast and hard as his legs would carry him. In the morning he passed through several other villages, wending his way leisurely so that he might not attract attention, and by the talk of the people, who were discussing, open-mouthed, the wondrous cavalcade which had lately passed through there, he knew he was on the right track; late in the afternoon, he came up with the last of the Baron's party. So stained was he with dirt and mud and so unkempt was his appearance, on account of the briars and bushes through which he passed, that no one recognized him and he had no little work to make his way to the Baron. Indeed, it is doubtful if he could have done this, but the Baron, hearing the commotion, rode back to see what was transpiring.

"By my faith!" he exclaimed, "it is the lad who thinks well of his stomach. What now, art after another bowl of bread and milk?"

Jacques threw himself on his knees at the Baron's feet, told him all that had happened since he left, and how even now the besiegers were attacking the castle. In an instant, all was confusion. The Baron summoned his knights and, sending some of them to arouse his friends throughout the neighboring country, he bade farewell to the ladies, giving them into the care of some of his trustiest men to take them on to the place of the tournament, where he knew they would be safely cared for. He then bade the rest of the party follow him; and, wheeling about, made off at great speed, first bidding one of the squires to take Jacques upon his horse, for which Jacques was very thankful, now that he had completed his mission. He needed several times and once would have fallen off the horse, but for the kindly squire who steadied him with his arm. They all rode so fast and furiously that, in the early dawn, they came in sight of the castle and saw that, though the attackers were close upon it, no breach had as yet been made in its walls.

A gallant fight ensued. The Baron would fain have delayed attacking until all his knights were there, but no choice was left him, and the odds were terribly against him and his handful of men. They fought valiantly, none more so than Jacques. Reinforcements, however, sent by the neighboring nobles, some of whom came themselves, arrived, with the aid of which the enemy was soon put to flight. Once more the drawbridge was lowered and the Baron, his gallant band and those who had helped him rode across it and into the courtyard.

There was great merrymaking that night and for days thereafter, for the Baron was loath to let his guests go until his lady returned. As soon as they reached the castle, Jacques had made off to the kitchen to take up his work again, but the Baron would have none of it and sent for him through Gaspard. Jacques had no mind to enter the great hall, in his shabby attire, for he still wore the coarse clothes of a scullion, but there was nothing to do but obey. He advanced shyly, and with his head lowered, up the great hall to where the Baron was seated, with his guests about him. "Thou hast done the House of Rammer a great service, lad," said the Baron kindly, "and hast shown that thou art made of good mettle—too good to remain a scullion. What wouldst thou like to have now?" his eyes twinkling, "another bowl of bread and milk?"

"A knight, if it please you," replied Jacques boldly, raising his eyes, "I would be a knight."

"A knight," returned the Baron heartily, "and this thou shalt be. In spite of thy lowly birth, no knight could have better done what thou hast or fought more valiantly. But, first, thou must serve thy apprenticeship as a page, after which, if thou hast done well, we will make of thee a squire; and then, whether thou becomest a knight or not, rests with thyself. But," he added, "so fair a start must have a good ending."

So Jacques became a page and proved so apt a pupil that, before many years, he was made a squire, in this capacity serving with a valiant knight, and together they had many adventures and traveled to many lands. So brave did Jacques prove that, when the time came for him to be made a knight, no bar was raised on account of his humble birth, and he served the old Baron well and nobly for many years.

## Betsy and the Greek Roots

Betsy had heard a very learned discussion. The Professor had been to see her father, and, please to remember, the Professor was an important person. In college, he wore a cap and gown and lectured to students for a whole hour at a time; and you can't very easily think of anything grander than that, now can you? They had talked about the history of words and Greek roots were as nice as ginger, or with her head full of it.

The only thing that bothered her was, what had Greek roots got to do with words? Ginger was a root, she knew that; and she wondered whether Greek roots were as nice as ginger, or whether they were fat and round, like turnips, or thin and shaggy, like lettuce roots.

It must have taken a long time to think all that, for the very next thing she knew, without going to sleep or waking up or anything, a little man no bigger than Tom Thumb was striding toward her over the elderdown and he kept repeating to himself, "I wonder if she'll think I'm as nice as ginger."

"Now, don't try and pretend you're a root," Betsy found herself saying, quite severely. "I know there are ever so many different kinds, but I've never seen one at all like you. I think you're Greek, though," she added, as he came to a halt at the edge of the sheet; and so he was. He'd come straight from an ancient Greek vase.

"Grapho," I write, a well-known Greek root," said the little man, introducing himself in a loud, clear voice. You see, he couldn't allow a youngster of 10 to contradict him, when he'd been hard at work 25 centuries or more. Why, even the Professor spoke of him with respect.

Betsy wasn't by any means sure he was as nice as ginger root, but, as she was a great authority on gardening, she asked very seriously:

"Do you grow on a sandy soil or in rich loam?"

Alas, that wasn't the right remark at all. Grapho bristled all over and waved his arms, as though he were trying to practice all the signals of the Morse code at once.

"I don't grow!" he shouted in great excitement. "Do you imagine I'm a vegetable fungus, child?" Then, quite as suddenly as he had flared up, he quieted down, and said with deep feeling: "I might have known. Not much to be expected, when not one of you in ten thousand can speak Greek, the most beautiful language in the world. Listen, child, and tell me what comes from the root of a plant."

"Branches and leaves," said Betsy, could hardly believe that meek little voice was hers.

"True, O Youthful One," said Grapho, "and so new words branch out from me. I am their root. Wait," he commanded, "and I will show you my family."

While he went to fetch them, Betsy prepared for the fun. She sat up in bed, propped the pillow up behind her, and then smoothed down the bedclothes, so that there would not be too many hills and valleys for the family to walk over. Finally, Grapho came back with three of his children, and they were as queer a family as any you've ever met.

"Miss Photo Graph," said Grapho, beginning the introductions, and the little lady next him stepped forward. Here she is.

Miss Photo Graph was a little lady with a very nice face, and she was dressed in a very nice dress. She was a very nice little lady, and she was a very nice little lady.

She began to talk at once, with a strong cockney accent. "Ere yer are, little lidy! Sixpence a dozen. Fancy costume twopence h'extra." And she showed some extraordinary photographs of boys in aeroplanes and girls in Mother Hubbard's shoe, waving them about, just as the photographer on the sands at the seaside does.

You could have knocked Betsy over with a feather, she was so surprised. "I—I—I thought you were Greek," she said, in a faltering voice, and Grapho hastened to explain.

"My family are very modern," he began, "and strictly English. You see, a hundred years ago—and here he began to enjoy his story and marched up and down on the sheet, like a real orator—"photographs, telegraphs and phonographs weren't invented and—"

"And you can't have a time for things that aren't there, now can you?" Miss Photo interrupted, but Betsy, who enjoyed an argument, wasn't going to agree to that, so she said:

"Well, you know, dragons have names and they aren't really there."

"Tails! Merely tales!" laughed Grapho. He went on: "A new name was made to match the new invention and because Greek is the most wonderful language in the world—here he looked remarkably proud—"they chose Greek roots, 'grapho' and 'photo' or 'photos,' light, and put them together—photograph. Photograph means written by the sun,

for, you know, the light really writes the picture on the photographic plate."

Just between you and me, Betsy hadn't any idea of it till they said so, but she nodded her head wisely and kept quiet.

Miss Photo, with an eye to business, chose out a particularly attractive photograph of a baby in a trench helmet, and called out again in a loud voice:

"Honly sixpence a dozen, little lidy," and Betsy felt quite embarrassed for fear it wouldn't be polite to refuse her, till a brilliant idea struck her, and she said in her best party voice: "I'm afraid you can't take photographs by moonlight."

"Doesn't prevent your sending a wire," said another member of the family, and long-legged Telegraph came striding forward.

"Oh, do let me guess you!" called Betsy. "Don't tell me! Tele, tele—what kind of writing is that?" and she tried hard; English—words, French words, not one seemed to fit!

"Better give up, Greek 'tele' means distant," said the long-legged one. You see, he always spoke in short, disjointed sentences, because when you're sending a wire, you leave out little words, for they cost a ha'penny each, just as the big ones do.

"What fun!" said Betsy. "Long-distance writing, that's exactly what you are."

At that moment there was a curious whirring sound and Mr. Phonograph, who hadn't said a word till then, began to talk. "Phone is Greek for sound," he said, "and allow me to present to you written sounds." He took off his hat with a bow and handed it to Betsy—it was a record. How he managed to keep it on his head, I don't know.

He was very grandly dressed, just like a character from grand opera, and, without waiting to be asked, he wound himself up, and sang Betsy the Toreador's song from "Carmen."

At the end of it, he bowed again and off he went to his brother Tele, and they had a little private conversation like this.

Tele, you see, is a very homely fellow; wooden legs, wire arms, and a white china hat is all he can boast of, but then he has to be out of doors in all weathers.

They went off together, and back they came, leading one more word who was cousin to them both. It was none other than Miss Telephone.

"How do you do?" said Betsy; but, before Miss Telephone would answer, she presented her with a receiver and then ran off and climbed upon the end of the bed and prepared to carry on a conversation like this.

and found them. As I spied them first, I naturally had first choice; and decided on the black one, while the other two small, barefooted boys whose father was a mountain guide, took the other—a brown one—home with them. The history of that little fellow is soon told; for he ran away the next day and took to the woods as fast as his low, wobbly, woodchuck legs could carry him. He did not care for civilized life in the least!

But, somehow, Chucko was different

ever seen. None of the guides who live in the woods thereabouts had ever seen a black woodchuck before. So the hero of this story was of a tender age, with a thick coat of hair as soft and wavy as my cocker spaniel puppy's.

I soon decided that the best place for my little pet to live was in a woodshed, just outside one of the cabins—the one where I slept—at the camp. The next morning I awakened early and dressed myself about 6 o'clock; then hurried out to see if everything was all right in the woodshed. To my surprise, on opening the door, no woodchuck or any other creature was to be found; but, when I made a little scratching sound with my fingers on a board, two bright eyes suddenly appeared among the logs a few feet away.

Recognizing me as his new-found friend of the day before, Chucko quickly scrambled over to where I was, and, when I picked him up and pressed my cheek against his soft, furry coat, he snuggled up close to my face, and lay in my arms very contentedly. Then for a saucer of milk, which was keenly relished, and a fine play in the crisp, fresh air of the early morning! That turned out to be a kind of hide and seek. I would get out of sight, when Chucko would call—

With a mixture of grunt and sniffle. Then my part was to scratch on a piece of wood; or, if indoors, on the bare floor. At this Chucko would come ambling along, in easy-going woodchuck fashion, until he reached me and I picked him up in my arms for a good hug.

With a developing cautiousness on Chucko's part, instinct suggested to the little fellow the particular kind of "dugout" that woodchucks fancy as an abode; but just how to construct that sort of dwelling, he did not seem to know, so he did the best he could. At that time his favorite home was this rudely dug hole under the cabin in which I lived, and there he always took the fresh cabbage leaves from the garden or any special titbits I might bring him from my trips to the deep woods. As he grew older, he came in the house less often, but would sometimes come in; and, finding me, would try to take hold of my hand and pull me toward his crudely made hole under the house. Evidently he took me for some kind of a woodchuck like himself.

The summer wore on. Chucko made occasional excursions into the woods, in search of adventure and companionship, perhaps. At first, I fancy, he did not find any woodchuck friends, for his visits lasted a very short time; and on his return to camp he would seek me out, giving his little call which I always answered, and locating me in that way. After these short absences, he was always overjoyed to find me.

One day toward the end of the summer, Chucko went on a trip to the woods and did not return, so I naturally thought that was the last I was ever to see of my droll little chum. Early the next spring, however, soon after we arrived, Chucko evidently heard wood being chopped at the block outside the woodshed, and this was to him an unmistakable sound that his civilized neighbors had returned, for he came hurrying down the path, giving his call as loudly as he could!

I was curled up in a hammock swing, quietly reading, when the familiar sound reached my ears. Leaning over, I scratched on the floor of the piazza, when up the steps wobbled a strange little form that made its way over to me immediately. Reaching down, I picked him up; and, such a welcome as he gave me then! He rubbed his nose against me and tried to lick my hand, just as a happy and grateful dog might do.

But this time Chucko refused to become a summer camper as before. He had had a taste of the wild life of the woods and would now only condescend to pay me a daily visit. This always included a trip to his old dugout, to look that over and also to find the fresh leaves that I was sure to have provided for him. He would nibble away at those very contentedly, but only after attempting to pull me into the dugout with him. Apparently, he wanted to be democratic and share his home with his friend!

Chucko's problem, from this time on, was evidently to find out how to show his affection and gratitude to me, and yet honor the instinctive call to the freedom of the woods. Fond of me as he undoubtedly was, he yet felt, somehow, that his haunts were not properly his haunts. Sometimes, after staying for awhile at the camp, he would try to pull me down the path that led to the woods; but I naturally found it impossible to follow, not being a woodchuck. And then my companion would wend his devious, squirming way among the thick underbrush and be quickly lost to sight. Chucko, apparently, could never understand why I could not follow him, for he tried the experiment over and over again.

After awhile, the little wild creature of the woods evidently decided he could not do justice to two standards of living, for his visits became fewer and farther between, and toward the end of the summer, they ceased altogether. The battle between loyalty and gratitude to his human friend, on the one hand, and duty to himself and his woodchuck friends, as he conceived it, on the other, had been fought out, and he had decided against me and civilization!

Leonardo's Handwriting

In one account of the life of Leonardo da Vinci, we read a curious story about the great man's handwriting. It seems that it resembled characters in Hebrew or Arabic, for he used his left hand and wrote from right to left of the page, instead of from left to right, as we do today. One of da Vinci's letters could, therefore, only be read by holding it up before a mirror.

better together but, just at that moment, there was a great commotion. All the rest of the relations put in an appearance. There were swarms and swarms of them. Autograph, Geograph, and Grapho slipped down the bed posts; Phonetics, Dictaphone, Phosphorescent and Telescope climbed up from the floor, and hundreds more joined them, but Betsy had had enough.

Whether she meant to or not, I don't know, but she turned over and upset the elderdown and all the visitors on to the floor. The moon went behind a cloud, and in two ticks Betsy was asleep.

## A Boy's Strange Pet

It was not easy to decide, offhand, on a suitable name for a baby woodchuck, for I had never had one for a pet before; so I thought "Chucko" would be appropriate. At least, it was not at all misleading; for, when I called "Chucko!" certainly no other creature—dog, cat, chipmunk, rabbit, fox, or little bear cub—would think of responding!

On the day when this strange new pet first appeared, there were also other and more pressing matters that demanded attention; for instance, as the little wild creature was so young, he had to be taught to drink milk. But so gentle and unafraid was he, so surprisingly intelligent, that my task was not at all a difficult one.

I never knew anything about Chucko's family history, but had reason to believe that, owing to some unavoidable circumstances, they had broken up housekeeping on the day when some other boys and I found him and his baby brother out by an old stump, in a field just a little way from the entrance to the woods where we have a summer camp in the Adirondacks.

There we found the two tiny woodchucks, all alone and evidently needing some kind friends, just as we three boys came around a turn in the road

and found them. As I spied them first, I naturally had first choice; and decided on the black one, while the other two small, barefooted boys whose father was a mountain guide, took the other—a brown one—home with them. The history of that little fellow is soon told; for he ran away the next day and took to the woods as fast as his low, wobbly, woodchuck legs could carry him. He did not care for civilized life in the least!

But, somehow, Chucko was different

ever seen. None of the guides who live in the woods thereabouts had ever seen a black woodchuck before. So the hero of this story was of a tender age, with a thick coat of hair as soft and wavy as my cocker spaniel puppy's.

I soon decided that the best place for my little pet to live was in a woodshed, just outside one of the cabins—the one where I slept—at the camp. The next morning I awakened early and dressed myself about 6 o'clock; then hurried out to see if everything was all right in the woodshed. To my surprise, on opening the door, no woodchuck or any other creature was to be found; but, when I made a little scratching sound with my fingers on a board, two bright eyes suddenly appeared among the logs a few feet away.

Recognizing me as his new-found friend of the day before, Chucko quickly scrambled over to where I was, and, when I picked him up and pressed my cheek against his soft, furry coat, he snuggled up close to my face, and lay in my arms very contentedly. Then for a saucer of milk, which was keenly relished, and a fine play in the crisp, fresh air of the early morning! That turned out to be a kind of hide and seek. I would get out of sight, when Chucko would call—

With a mixture of grunt and sniffle. Then my part was to scratch on a piece of wood; or, if indoors, on the bare floor. At this Chucko would come ambling along, in easy-going woodchuck fashion, until he reached me and I picked him up in my arms for a good hug.

With a developing cautiousness on Chucko's part, instinct suggested to the little fellow the particular kind of "dugout" that woodchucks fancy as an abode; but just how to construct that sort of dwelling, he did not seem to know, so he did the best he could. At that time his favorite home was this rudely dug hole under the cabin in which I lived, and there he always took the fresh cabbage leaves from the garden or any special titbits I might bring him from my trips to the deep woods. As he grew older, he came in the house less often, but would sometimes come in; and, finding me, would try to take hold of my hand and pull me toward his crudely made hole under the house. Evidently he took me for some kind of a woodchuck like himself.

The summer wore on. Chucko made occasional excursions into the woods, in search of adventure and companionship, perhaps. At first, I fancy, he did not find any woodchuck friends, for his visits lasted a very short time; and on his return to camp he would seek me out, giving his little call which I always answered, and locating me in that way. After these short absences, he was always overjoyed to find me.

One day toward the end of the summer, Chucko went on a trip to the woods and did not return, so I naturally thought that was the last I was ever to see of my droll little chum. Early the next spring, however, soon after we arrived, Chucko evidently heard wood being chopped at the block outside the woodshed, and this was to him an unmistakable sound that his civilized neighbors had returned, for he came hurrying down the path, giving his call as loudly as he could!

I was curled up in a hammock swing, quietly reading, when the familiar sound reached my ears. Leaning over, I scratched on the floor of the piazza, when up the steps wobbled a strange little form that made its way over to me immediately. Reaching down, I picked him up; and, such a welcome as he gave me then! He rubbed his nose against me and tried to lick my hand, just as a happy and grateful dog might do.

But this time Chucko refused to become a summer camper as before. He had had a taste of the wild life of the woods and would now only condescend to pay me a daily visit. This always included a trip to his old dugout, to look that over and also to find the fresh leaves that I was sure to have provided for him. He would nibble away at those very contentedly, but only after attempting to pull me into the dugout with him. Apparently, he wanted to be democratic and share his home with his friend!

Chucko's problem, from this time on, was evidently to find out how to show his affection and gratitude to me, and yet honor the instinctive call to the freedom of the woods. Fond of me as he undoubtedly was, he yet felt, somehow, that his haunts were not properly his haunts. Sometimes, after staying for awhile at the camp, he would try to pull me down the path that led to the woods; but I naturally found it impossible to follow, not being a woodchuck. And then my companion would wend his devious, squirming way among the thick underbrush and be quickly lost to sight. Chucko, apparently, could never understand why I could not follow him, for he tried the experiment over and over again.

After awhile, the little wild creature of the woods evidently decided he could not do justice to two standards of living, for his visits became fewer and farther between, and toward the end of the summer, they ceased altogether. The battle between loyalty and gratitude to his human friend, on the one hand, and duty to himself and his woodchuck friends, as he conceived it, on the other, had been fought out, and he had decided against me and civilization!

Leonardo's Handwriting

In one account of the life of Leonardo da Vinci, we read a curious story about the great man's handwriting. It seems that it resembled characters in Hebrew or Arabic, for he used his left hand and wrote from right to left of the page, instead of from left to right, as we do today. One of da Vinci's letters could, therefore, only be read by holding it up before a mirror.

## Private C's Rebuke

It seems a great honor for a private soldier to be singled out, on official review, by the commander-in-chief of the whole United States Army, spoken to by no less distinguished a person than General Pershing himself. This little incident is true, and, although in this case, the words "spoken to" are used in a double sense, including the quaint New England meaning of being reprimanded, yet I think the lad who was responsible for the incident will always remember and count it as one of the real events of his career as a soldier.

He was a New England boy, under age, when he volunteered for active service with the American expeditionary force overseas. Of course, he would not have been accepted if his exact age had been known, but he was large and sturdy and self-reliant, and was promptly received, almost unquestioned, into the army. After some time in a local training camp, he sailed for France, where for nearly two years he had his share of real adventure. He met and rubbed shoulders with all sorts of comrades from all parts of the States. He took his turn at the many unaccustomed duties assigned him, he experienced the hardships of the camp, the long marches, the first line trenches, at a time when most boys of his age are still struggling with Latin and algebra in high school. His regiment was included in what was known as the Yankee Division—the famous YD—which had the fortune to play an important part in so many well-known battles of the war. Private C himself participated in the battles of the Aisne, the Marne, Château Thierry, and St. Mihiel, coming out of them all unharmed; and, returning to the United States with his own regiment last spring, he marched in the splendid YD parade which Boston witnessed in April.

The incident about which I want to tell you was no part of any fighting, nor was the lad cited for any medal or decoration at the hands of his commander. It was at Langres, where the American troops were drawn up for review by General Pershing and the officers of his staff. But over the bleak French valley, the regiments stretched in symmetrical, ordered ranks, each soldier stiffly at attention as the general passed beside the lines. Private C, with his usual good fortune, happened to be on an outside file, on the side where General Pershing walked; and, as the commander-in-chief of the great American Army came toward him, his boyish eagerness got the better of his soldier training and his obedience to the parade rule of "eyes front." Ever so slightly he turned his eyes to the left to get a glimpse of his commander, and that leader, with all the many, many crowding affairs on his hands at the time, with all the business of the review to be cared for, and the new needs which every hour laid upon him—in spite of all this, Pershing found time to notice that small incident of an eager soldier boy, not so much older than his own boy at home, breaking ever so slightly a rule of military drill.

He stepped straight over to the lad in khaki. "What is your name?" he asked abruptly.

"Private C, sir," answered the young, saluting his general.

"Well, Private C, bear in mind that I am here to do the inspecting, not to be inspected!" Then he passed on.

We may be sure that Private C's eyes remained "front" during the rest of that parade. Of course, some of his comrades joked him about it, later on.

"Anyway," he replied, "I had a chance to look squarely at the commander of all our forces for once, and that's more than you fellows get! Now, when we get back to the States, I can tell my folks that General Pershing himself spoke to me once!"

## A Japanese Street

This morning let us take a walk in a Japanese city, writes Frank G. Carpenter, in "Around the World with the Children." The streets are narrow. They are lined with houses of one and two stories. Most of the



## THE HOME FORUM

## On Enlarging One's Vocabulary

Why do we hesitate to swell our words to meet our needs? It is a nonsense question. There is no reason. We are simply lazy—too lazy to make ourselves comfortable. We let our vocabularies be limited, and get along rawly without the refinements of human intercourse, without refinements in our own thoughts; for thoughts are almost as dependent on words as words on thoughts. For example, all exasperations we lump together as "aggravating," not considering whether they may not rather be displeasing, annoying, offensive, irritating, or even maddening; and without observing, too, that in our reckless usage we have burned up a word which might be convenient when we should need to mark some shading of the word "increase." Like the bad cook, we seize the frying-pan when we need to fry, broil, roast, or stew, and then wonder why all our dishes taste alike while in the next house the food is appetizing. It is unnecessary. Enlarge the vocabulary. I know that when we use a word for the first time we are startled, as if a freerunner went off in our neighborhood. We look about hastily to see if anybody has noticed. But finding that no one has, we may be emboldened. A word used three times slips off the tongue with entire naturalness. Then it is ours forever, and with it some phase of thinking which had been lacking hitherto. For each word presents its own point of view, discloses a special aspect of things, reports some little importance not otherwise conveyed, and so contributes its small emancipation to our tied-up minds and tongues.—George Herbert Palmer.

## The Clover

Some rings of the lily, and daisy, and rose,  
And the pansies and pinks that the summer-time throws  
In the green grassy lap of the meadow that lays  
Blinkin' up at the skies through the sunny days;  
But what is the lily and all of the rest  
Of the flowers to a man with a heart in his breast  
That has dipped brimmin' full of the honey and dew  
Of the sweet clover-blossoms his babyhood knew?

I never set eyes on a clover-field now,  
Or foot road under a stable, or climb in the mow,  
But my childhood comes back, just as clear as the plain,  
As the smell of the clover I'm sniffin' again.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1906 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the use of republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.  
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50  
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c  
Single copies 5 cents.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.  
Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES  
EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London  
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City  
SOUTHERN: 505 Conally Building, Atlanta, Georgia  
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago  
PACIFIC COAST: 1150 First National Bank Building, San Francisco  
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario  
AUSTRALIAN: 140 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York City, 21 East 40th St.  
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.  
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg.  
San Francisco, 1150 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.  
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.  
Seattle, 619 Julius Green Bldg.  
London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.  
Sole publishers of  
all authorized Christian Science literature, including  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,  
THE FRIENDSHIP AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,  
LE HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

"Wisdom Hath Build-  
ed Her House"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WISDOM has been defined as the right use of knowledge for attaining the best results. Knowledge is obviously and necessarily the antecedent state which enables discretion to dictate a course of action that conforms to understanding. The human mind is admittedly so limited in knowledge of invisible forces and influences, however, so wanting in prescience, that the course chosen as the one likely to be conducive to the highest interests turns out, as often as not, to be a bypath prolific of evil consequences. Human wisdom is, indeed, as unstable as is the material knowledge upon which it depends for its existence and exercise. True wisdom is an attribute of divine Mind, and must be so understood. It may then be demonstrated with a scientific uniformity commensurate with the knowledge of Truth, or Principle, from which basis it operates. Wisdom is simply the applied knowledge of God, the insight which discerns what is true and right, and having learned what is the will of God, acts upon it.

Solomon declares, in Proverbs, that "Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn out her seven pillars." As the sculptor or architect attains the understanding of architectural beauty and law and the skill to rear a many-pillared temple only after he has devoted long periods to preparation, apprenticeship, and practice, so wisdom, which discerns the true and the right, and possesses the ability invariably to apply the knowledge of good, must be won by consecrated effort to understand Truth and spiritual law, and by constant endeavor to apply this understanding to the destruction of every human imperfection.

Daily and hourly discipline alone can effect the accomplishment of so great an undertaking, for this can mean nothing less than the destruction of the entire belief in a carnal mind; but, to human sense, this must be accomplished by overcoming specific phases of mortal belief, as they present themselves in all the variations of fear, resentment, envy, jealousy, hate, malice, and revenge. As a man consecrates himself to this task, he hews out for himself, little by little, the "seven pillars" of spiritual freedom and harmony. On pages 115 and 116 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy traces, through three degrees, the "scientific translation of mortal mind," from physical beliefs, through transitional qualities to the attainment of spiritual realization; and she mentions wisdom first among seven conditions which express understanding, or, to quote her enumeration in full, "Spiritual Wisdom, purity, spiritual understanding, spiritual power, love, health, holiness."

The discipline necessary to the human being to free himself from evil belief is closely associated with sacrifice, for discipline is the process of exchanging a loose or false sense of freedom, which may be agreeable to the senses, for the power of a higher liberty; and sacrifice, too, implies the change or destruction of the thing offered. Describing the dedication of wisdom's house, Solomon says, "She hath killed her beasts." It is obvious that he borrows this figure from the sacrificial rites prevailing in his day. The ancient sense of sacrifice was often perverted, it is true, into merely superstitious and idolatrous ceremonies, yet sacrifice in its true and original meaning has ever stood as a type of the destruction, through fidelity to the ideal, of whatever obstructive belief lies between the human mind and the divine Principle. So wisdom, or the right use of spiritual knowledge, demands the destruction of all material belief in order that the perfection of real being may be established as the only actuality. It is to this practical application of the knowledge of Truth that Mrs. Eddy refers, when she writes on page 23 of Science and Health, "Wisdom and Love may require many sacrifices of self to save us from sin. One sacrifice, however great, is insufficient to pay the debt of sin. The atonement requires constant self-immolation on the sinner's part."

Love for Truth, great enough to kindle the desire to obey divine Principle, so far and so fast as it is understood, is the only incentive to demonstration, to the application of spiritual knowledge, which destroys material belief. Moses understood the need of using one's knowledge of Truth, when he said, after having declared the commandments as revealed to him, "Keep therefore and do them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations, which shall hear all these statutes, and say, Surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people." It is only possible to obey the law of divine Principle, by acknowledging the aliveness of God, and this necessarily includes the correlative knowledge of the nothingness of evil. Since God is the origin and source of wisdom, the operation of wisdom is really "Emmanuel . . . God with us." Wisdom is not attained by gaining more material knowledge, but by subjugating it to spiritual understanding. "If any of you lack wisdom," James writes, "let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him."

How wisdom operates in human affairs was best illustrated in the life of Jesus the Christ, whose knowledge of God, applied to mortal belief, destroyed sin, disease, and death, and

enabled him to annul every supposed law of matter; and when evil attempted, on numerous occasions, to trick him into unwisdom on points of public or political significance, his replies were invariably as unanswerable as was the one directed to the chief priests, "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's, and unto God the things which be God's . . . and they marvelled at his answer, and held their peace." His words and his deeds were dictated by spiritual understanding, and this gave him uniform power over every condition of evil. It is to such spiritual insight and to the consequent discipline of self-analysis and correction that Mrs. Eddy invites mankind, when she writes, "Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil." (Science and Health, p. 571.)

## As to "Sense and Sensibility"

By the time "Sense and Sensibility" left the press, Miss Austen was again domiciled at Chawton Cottage. For those accustomed to the swarming reviews of our day, with their babel of notices, it may seem strange that there should be no record of the effect produced, seeing that, as already stated, the book sold well enough to enable its publisher to hand over to its author what Mr. Gargery in "Great Expectations" would have described as "a cool £150." Surely Mr. Egerton, who had visited Miss Austen at Sloane Street, must have later conveyed to her some intelligence of the way in which her work had been welcomed by the public. But if he did, it is no longer discoverable. Mr. Austen Leigh, her first and best biographer, could find no account either of the publication or of the author's feelings thereupon. As far as it is possible to judge, the critical verdicts she obtained were mainly derived from her own relatives and intimate friends, and some of these latter—if one may trust a little anthology which she herself collected, and from which Mr. Austen Leigh prints extracts—must have been more often exasperating than sympathetic.

To contend, however, for a moment that the present volume is Miss Austen's greatest, as it was her first published novel, would be a mere exercise in paradox. There are who swear by "Persuasion"; there are who prefer "Emma," and "Mansfield Park"; there is a large contingent for "Pride and Prejudice"; and there is even a section which advocates the preeminence of "Northanger Abbey." But no one so far as we can remember, has ever put "Sense and Sensibility" first, nor can we believe that its author did so herself. . . . Of local coloring there is a little in "Sense and Sensibility" as in "Pride and Prejudice." It is not unlikely that some memories of Steventon may survive in Norland; and it may be noted that there is actually a Barton Place to the north of Exeter, not far from Lord Iddlesleigh's well-known seat of Upton Pynes. It is scarcely possible, also, not to believe that, in Mrs. Jennings's description of Deford—"a nice place, I can tell you; exactly what I call a nice, old-fashioned place, full of comforts and conveniences; quite shut in with great garden walls that are covered with the best fruit trees in the country; and such a mulberry tree in one corner!"—Miss Austen had in mind some real Hampshire or Devonshire country house. In any case, it comes nearer a picture than we usually get from her pen. Then there is a dovecote, some delightful stewpots, and a very pretty canal; and everything in short that one could wish for; and, moreover, it is close to the church, and only a quarter of a mile from the turnpike road, so 'tis never dull, for if you only go and sit up in an old yew arbor behind the house, you may see all the carriages that pass along. These last lines suggest those quaint "gazeboes" and alcoves which, in the coaching days, were so often to be found perched at the roadside, where one might sit and watch the Dover or Canterbury stage go whirling by. Of genteel accomplishments there is a touch in the "landscape of colored silks" which Charlotte Palmer had worked at school. . . . The mention of a dance as "a little hop" in Chapter IX reads like a premature instance of middle Victorian slang. But nothing is new—even in a novel—and "hop" in this sense, is at least as old as Joseph Andrews.—Austin Dobson.

## A Brook

I believe there is nothing in nature which so enhances one's love for the country, and binds it with willing fetters, as the silver meshes of a brook. Not for its beauty alone, but for its changes; it is the warbler; it is the silent muser; it is the loiterer; it is the noisy brawler; and, like all brawlers, beats itself into angry foam, and turns in the eddies demurely penitent, and runs away to sulk under the bush. Brooks, too, pique terribly a man's audacity, if he has any eye for landscape gardening. It seems so manageable in all its wildness. Here in the glen a bit of a dam will give a white rush of waterfall, and a pouring sluice to an overshot wheel; and the wheel shall have its connecting shaft and whirl of labors. Of course there shall be a little scapeway for the trout to pass up and down; a rustic bridge shall spring across somewhere below, and the stream shall be coaxed into loitering where you will—under the roots of a beech that leans into the water; into a large pool of the pasture close, where the cattle may cool themselves in August.—Donald G. Mitchell.

## Result of Thought

Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thought.—Haezlit.



The Street of David, Jerusalem

A Golden Rift Over  
the City

It was the morning, however—the morning after a night on the Mount of Olives, with no sound but of the wind unceasingly sorrowing—that, save by the miracle of its first light, a vision of Jerusalem such as one might have to wait years to catch again. I had waked (literally at the crowing of the cock) at dawn, had seen the sun come up over Moab, whose dim ridge was now surmounted by a great plain of golden cloud or desert beyond, and then had hastened to see the city in the new light. I was disappointed, for a mist was sweeping up from the valley, completely blotting out both the dusty city of the day before and the white city of the night before. . . . The city had disappeared as if the statement of the Master as to its rebuilding were to be literally tested. Not one stone stood upon another. Not one structure of man's building remained. Nothing was to be seen save the very crest of the hill back of the city, to which no houses had ascended, and it seemed suspended in mid-air, after the manner of the rock on Mt. Moriah. But even as I looked toward the place of the ancient and holy city, the gray curtain of mist or fog parted as if drawn asunder by invisible hands. A golden rift immediately over the city—over the Church of the Holy Sepulchre itself—slowly widened, till in a few minutes there stood as in an Apocalypse before me, a city shut away from the outer city, and from all about, as if rebuked in the golden and jeweled image of itself, or as if actually let down from heaven—a celestial city "having the glory of God" upon it, with its "great high wall" and its gates open to the nations with their gifts of "glory and honor." . . . I hurried down the Mount, without looking again at the city, wishing to keep the vision of it as I had seen it come out of the cloud.—John Finley in "A Pilgrim in Palestine."

## Henry Clay's Farewell

[From Henry Clay's Farewell Address to the United States Senate, in 1842]

From 1806, the period of my entrance upon this noble theater, with short intervals, to the present time, I have been engaged in the public service, at home or abroad. Of the service rendered during that long and arduous period of my life it does not become me to speak. History, if she deign to notice me, and posterity, if the recollection of actions shall be transmitted to posterity, are the best, the most impartial judges. . . . My public conduct is a fair subject for the criticisms of my fellow men; but the motives by which I have been prompted are known only to the Great Searcher of the human heart; and I trust I may be pardoned for repeating a declaration made some thirteen years ago, that, whatever errors—and doubtless there have been many—may be discovered in a review of my public service, I can with unshaken confidence appeal to that divine Arbiter for the truth of the declaration, that I have been influenced by no impure

purpose, no personal motive; have sought no personal aggrandizement; but that in all my public acts I have had a single eye directed, and a warm and devoted heart dedicated to what, in my best judgment, I believed the true interests, the honor, the union, and the happiness of my country required. . . .

But I have not, meanwhile, been unsustained. Everywhere throughout this great continent, I have had cordial, faithful, and devoted friends, who have known me, loved me, and appreciated my motives. To them, if language were capable of expressing my acknowledgments, I would now offer all the return I have the power to make for their disinterested and persevering fidelity and attachment, the feelings and sentiments of a heart overflowing with gratitude.

If, however, I fail of suitable language to express my gratitude to them for all the kindness they have shown me, what shall I say, what can I say, at all commensurate with those feelings of gratitude with which I have been inspired by the State whose humble representative and servant I have been in this chamber? I emigrated from Virginia to the State of Kentucky, now nearly forty-five years ago; I went an orphan boy, who had not attained the age of majority; who had never recognized a father's smile, nor felt his caress; poor, penniless, without the favor of the great, with an imperfect and neglected education, hardly sufficient for the ordinary business and common pursuits of life; but scarce had I set my foot upon her generous soil when I was embraced with parental fondness, caressed as though I had been a favorite child, and patronized with liberal and unbounded munificence. The highest honors in the State have been freely bestowed upon me and when, in the darkest hour of calumny and detraction, I seemed to be assailed by all the rest of the world, she interposed her broad and impenetrable shield, repelled the shafts that were aimed for my destruction, and vindicated my good name from every unfounded aspersion. . . .

In retiring, as I am about to do, forever, from the Senate, suffer me to express my heartfelt wishes that all the great and patriotic wishes of the wise framers of our Constitution may be fulfilled; that the high destiny designed for it may be fully answered; and that its deliberations, now and hereafter, may eventuate in securing the prosperity of our beloved country, in maintaining its rights and honors abroad, and upholding its interests at home.

## Pharos Loquitur

[Robert Stevenson, grandfather of Robert Louis Stevenson, built, amongst others, the Bell Rock Light House. Scott visited the place with Stevenson and the commissioners, July 30, 1814, and wrote these lines in the album kept there.]

Far in the bosom of the deep,  
O'er these wild shelves my watch I keep;  
A ruddy gem of changeable light,  
Bound on the dusky brow of night,  
The seaman bids my luster hail,  
And scorns to strike his timorous sail.

## Coolin and Others

I knew another little Skye, somewhat plain in manner and appearance, but a creature compact of amiability and solid wisdom. His family going abroad for a winter, he was received for that period by an uncle in the same city. The winter over, his own family home again, and his own home (of which he was very proud) reopened, he found himself in a dilemma between two conflicting duties of loyalty and gratitude. His old friends were not to be neglected, but it seemed hardly decent to desert the new. This was how he solved the problem. Every morning, as soon as the door was opened, off posted Coolin to his uncle's, visited the children in the nursery, saluted the whole family, and was back at home in time for breakfast and his bit of fish. Nor was this done without sacrifice on his part sharply felt; for he had to forgo the particular honor and jewel of his day—his morning's walk with my father. And, perhaps from this cause, he gradually wearied of and relaxed the practice, and at length returned entirely to his ancient habits. . . .

He was a sworn foe to the unusual and the conspicuous, a praiser of the golden mean, a kind of city uncle modified by Cheeryble. And as he was precise and conscientious in all the steps of his own nameless course, he looked for the same precision and an even greater gravity . . . in my father. It was no sinecure to be Coolin's idol; he was exacting like a rigid parent; . . . I have called him a snob; but all dogs are so, though in varying degrees. It is hard to follow their snobbery, among themselves; for though I think we can perceive distinctions of rank, we cannot grasp what is the criterion. Thus in Edinburgh, in a good part of the town, there were several distinct societies or clubs that met in the morning to—the phrase is technical—"rake the buckets" in a troop. A friend of mine, the master of three dogs, was one day surprised to observe that they had left one club and joined another; but whether it was a rise or a fall, and the result of an invitation or an expulsion, was more than he could guess. And this illustrates pointedly our ignorance of the real life of dogs, their social ambitions and their social hierarchies. I knew one respectable dog. He was far likelier a cat; cared little or nothing for men, with whom he merely coexisted as we do with cattle, and was entirely devoted to the art of poaching. A house could not hold him, and to live in a town was what he refused. He led, I believe, a life of trouble but genuine pleasure. . . .

The true dog of the nineteenth century, to judge by the remainder of my fairly large acquaintance is in love with respectability. A street dog was once adopted by a lady. While still an Arab, he had done as Arabs do, gambolling in the mud, charging into butcher's stalls, a cat-hunter, a sturdy beggar, a common rogue and vagabond; but with his rise into society he laid aside these inconsistent pleasures. He stole no more, he hunted no more cats; and conscious

of his collar, he ignored his old companions. Yet the canine upper-class was never brought to recognize the upstart, and from that hour, except for human countenance, he was alone. Friendless, shorn of his sports and the habits of a lifetime, he still lived in a glory of happiness, content with his acquired respectability, and with no care but to support it solemnly.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## On the Oregon Trail

Through the morning we were moving forward among the hills. On the following day the heights closed around us, and the passage of the mountains began in earnest. Before the village left its camping-ground, I set forward in company with the Eagle-Feather, a man of powerful frame, but with a sinister face. His soft, a light-limbed boy, rode with us, and another Indian, named the Panther, was also of the party. Leaving the village out of sight behind us, we rode together up a rocky defile. After a while, however, the Eagle-Feather discovered in the distance some appearance of game, and set off with his son in pursuit of it, while I went forward with the Panther. . . .

We were excellent friends and as we rode through rocky passages, deep dells, and little barren plains, he occupied himself very zealously in teaching me the Dacotah language. After a while we came to a grassy recess, where some gooseberry bushes were growing at the foot of a rock; and these offered such temptation to my companion that he gave over his instructions, and stopped so long to gather the fruit, that before we were in motion again the van of the village came in view. An old woman appeared leading down her pack-horse among the rocks above. Savage after savage followed, and the little dell was soon crowded with the throng.—Parkman.

## Sunflowers

My tall sunflowers love the sun,  
Love the burning August noons  
When the locust tunes his viol,  
And the cricket croons.

When the purple night draws on,  
With its planets hung on high,  
And the attired winds of slumber  
Wander down the sky.

Still my sunflowers love the sun,  
Keep their watch and ward, and wait  
Till the rosy keys of morning  
Open the eastern gate.

Then when they have deeply quaffed  
From the brimming cups of dew,  
You can hear their golden laughter  
All the garden through.

—Clinton Scollard.

SCIENCE  
AND  
HEALTHWith Key to  
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Cloth  | .....\$3.00 |
| Orange sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper                   | ..... 3.00  |
| Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition) | ..... 4.00  |
| Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)               | ..... 5.00  |
| Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)                          | ..... 6.00  |
| Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)     | ..... 7.50  |

FRENCH TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and French  
Cloth .....\$3.50  
Morocco, pocket edition..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and German  
Cloth .....\$3.50  
Morocco, pocket edition..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, AUG. 7, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Saving the Trolleys Is Not All

NO ARGUMENT is needed just now to convince people in the United States that the street car situation calls for intelligent handling and raises important public questions. The wonder is that the situation is not already being more adequately dealt with. All sorts of experimentation with fares is going on, service is being here and there curtailed, and the cry is being quite generally raised that public money must be generously provided in order that trolley companies in some of the cities may keep out of receiverships and continue to give any service at all; moreover, state and federal bodies are undertaking, by official study, to determine what ought to be done. Yet confusion with respect to this matter appears to be constantly worse confounded. No corrective proposal yet hinted at seems likely either to offer permanent relief from the trolley difficulties or to win back the confidence of the public in the ability or purpose of the trolley companies to give adequate and reasonably compensated service.

Perhaps one reason for the failure thus far is to be found in a tendency of those most directly interested to view the problem too narrowly. What might be described as the "street railway view" is about all that has been set forth, until now. That is to say, the problem is being dealt with as if the main end and purpose were to save the street railway systems, to rehabilitate them to the point where they might be expected once more to provide an attractive return on the capital invested. In Massachusetts, for example, conditions surrounding the trolleys of the Boston district have been unsatisfactory from almost all points of view throughout the last two years; there has been a pretense of shifting responsibility to the State through the device of a set of public trustees; but the sum total of changes effected during this period works out nothing vital except the guaranteeing of a dividend for stockholders, the highest wages paid in the country for the carmen, and a marked increase in the depreciation fund. Even a 100 per cent increase in the rate of fare has not proved sufficient to assure financial stability on this basis, and that the situation is approximately typical is indicated by the statement of W. G. Bradley, of Boston, at the Washington hearing on trolley conditions, to the effect that \$1,000,000,000 would be required each year by the trolley companies of the country to meet adequately the demands made upon them. These things make it appear that the trolley companies are in a mood to unload their burden, before long, upon the public, and frankly to seek support through general taxation without actually relinquishing private control.

Some of them say they "can't see any other way out of it." What they mean, no doubt, is that they can see no other way to save the trolleys. And if saving the trolleys were the only end in view, perhaps there would be no other way out. But the saving of the trolleys is not the whole story. Not the saving of the trolley system, but the provision of adequate urban transportation service at a moderate price is the real problem, and it is difficult to see how a proper solution is to be found until the problem shall be everywhere correctly stated. Evidently it cannot be correctly stated until those dealing with it consider one glaring fact which, heretofore, there has been a tendency to avoid. That is the fact that, for certain routes, in certain sorts of territory, the trolley system is already an anachronism. Patrons are leaving it, to make their trips on motor vehicles, instead. And the steady increase of motor omnibus lines, in the face of trolley competition, and with "jitney" regulations in some places so drastic as to suggest a prohibitive intent, is reason enough why investigations of the trolley problem should not stop short at financial rehabilitation, or too readily favor the bolstering up of trolley systems by generous grants of public money. The investigators should consider, not the needs of trolley lines only, but rather the needs of the public in respect to transportation service. And the inquiry as to how such service can be most economically and most satisfactorily provided should be broad enough to deal with the possibilities of motor vehicles, both independently and as subsidiary to trolley railways. Nobody, at this juncture, appears to be able to say just how extensively motor vehicles can be safely and advantageously employed in regular urban transportation of passengers; but the fact that they are increasingly patronized by the public on many routes, while the trolley cars on many routes have been so neglected that trolley service on these routes has been, of necessity, discontinued, emphasizes a new development that cannot be longer side-stepped without running the risk of a woeful sacrifice of the public interest.

It is time to question whether the slump in trolley properties is not significant of something more than a temporary depression or transient difficulties. There is good reason for questioning whether we are not, in fact, at the threshold of a considerable change in transportation methods. It seems hardly likely that the street railway will disappear, or that motor vehicles will become universal in the public transportation service. But it is not at all unlikely that there will be, if the railway interests are not allowed to play the dog in the manger, a new apportionment of transportation between street railways and motor vehicles, a new correlation of the older service and the newer, in a manner that shall assign, to each, that part of this very important service which each is best fitted to deal with. The victory over fate, said a certain wise man long before the world knew anything about street railway problems, lies not through contest but through acquiescence. So it is in the present difficulties. The street railways have nothing conclusive to gain through a persistent opposition to motor vehicles. The motor vehicles are coming into public service employment as inevitably as day follows night. And the public

interest in the matter is that street railways shall not be unduly perpetuated or motor vehicles, unduly excluded, but that an adequate and economical transportation service shall be provided by the intelligent use of both.

### Viscount Kato and the Shantung Issue

THERE is something peculiarly significant and peculiarly typical about the statement made, recently, by Viscount Kato, former Japanese Foreign Minister, on the Shantung issue. Viscount Kato was addressing the members of the Kenseikai, of which he is president, and the opening sentence of the statement arouses the hope that here, at last, is a responsible Japanese statesman who is able and willing to see the Japanese attitude on this question in a juster light than his fellows. For Viscount Kato admits, in so many words, that by her attitude on this matter "Japan's prestige has been greatly lowered in the eyes of the world." But if anyone were to think, from this statement, that the former Japanese Foreign Minister was attempting to view the Shantung issue from any standpoint of international righteousness, and was of opinion that it was because Japan had failed to measure up to the most primitive demands in this respect that her prestige was in danger, he would be greatly mistaken.

As far as Viscount Kato is concerned, at any rate as far as his statement is concerned, the moral aspect of the matter does not enter into his calculations. Japan's prestige has been lowered, not because she has prosecuted a flagrantly unrighteous course in regard to China, but because of the "slipshod manner in which the question was handled by the government." What was wanted by this government, in the opinion of Viscount Kato, was not more righteousness, but more statecraft, more finesse, more diplomacy, as Japan understands diplomacy; in a word, more "psychology." Strictly speaking, declared the Viscount, the question should not have occasioned such trouble as it did, since the disposition of Shantung had been clearly and definitely settled between Japan and China by treaty. "It is not a question," he insisted, "that should be decided by the intervention of a third party. Despite this fact, the Japanese delegates were summoned before the Peace Conference as if they were defendants."

Viscount Kato spoke feelingly, for it was he, of course, who, as Foreign Minister in 1915, was instrumental in forcing upon China the Sino-Japanese treaty of that year, embodying the notorious "twenty-one demands," and laying the groundwork for that stranglehold on China which every happening of the last four years, so far as Japan could influence it, has tended to strengthen. As Viscount Kato quite justly pointed out, the disposition of Shantung had been clearly and definitely settled between Japan and China by treaty, a treaty forced upon China at the point of the sword, at a time when, with all the world at war, she had no one to whom she could turn for help. The treaty was Viscount Kato's own special political idea. On its achievement and results, he staked his political reputation. It was to be for the settlement of "all outstanding differences" with China along the lines that Japan desired and designed, and it was, incidentally, to result in Viscount Kato being hailed as "one of the great builders of his country."

The story of how it actually did result, as far as the Foreign Minister was concerned, is well known; how the Chinese, deprived of all means of retaliation, save one, resorted, at once and wholeheartedly, to that one, proclaiming a boycott against Japan; and how this boycott, as it steadily and remorselessly depleted the banking accounts of the merchants of Tokyo, Nagasaki, and elsewhere, aroused such a storm throughout the country that Viscount Kato fell before it, and disappeared into a political oblivion from which he is only now just emerging. The treaty, however, still remains in force, and it includes, amongst many other provisions, that "the Chinese Government engages to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests, and concessions, which Germany, by treaties or otherwise, possesses in relation to the Province of Shantung"; that China shall grant Japan permission to build special territorial railways; and that Japan shall be accorded mining privileges in South Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia.

And so it is really all stated, fixed, and settled; and no other nation or collection of nations, even if it is a Peace Conference, has a right to interfere with this friendly treaty between two friendly nations. So, at any rate, in effect, declares Viscount Kato, who then goes on to address to China a word of stern advice. "With regard to the Shantung question," he declares, "it is necessary that China be taught that the establishment of an exclusive settlement and the building of railways by Japan by no means constitute a violation of China's sovereignty." Yet China, with the story of southern Manchuria spread out before her, to say nothing of the whole course of Japanese policy for the last twenty years, may be excused if she is inclined to echo the words, "by no means," but in doing so to cast the "no" in italics; and to follow the whole with a very emphatic note of interrogation.

### Afforestation in Great Britain

ONE of the great lessons in domestic economy which Great Britain has derived from the war is a recognition of the far-reaching importance of afforestation work. Largely, no doubt, because it is an activity in which returns are necessarily long delayed, a just appreciation of the importance of forestry has always called for the statesman, rather than the business man looking for immediate results. And so the question has never appealed very forcibly to public sentiment. The war, however, brought about a great change in this respect in Great Britain as the struggle progressed and the importation of timber from abroad became steadily more difficult, even as the demand for it increased by leaps and bounds, and as the woodlands throughout the country were ruthlessly depleted to meet an ever-growing necessity, it was forced, in upon many who had never given the matter a thought before that the question of afforestation was not,

after all, "the special hobby of a few cranks," but an issue of very first national importance.

Once public sentiment was aroused on the question, as it was quite early in the war, government action became comparatively easy, and such action was taken with commendable energy. By the summer of 1916 a sub-committee of the Reconstruction Committee, under the able chairmanship of Mr. F. D. Acland, was at work on the matter, and, within eighteen months, a comprehensive scheme embracing the whole country had been embodied in the form of a report. This was followed by the appointment of an officially constituted forest authority, and, since that time, the work has gone steadily forward.

The task to be accomplished is enormous. Not less than 3,000,000, and probably more than 5,000,000, acres of land now used for rough grazing are capable of growing first-class timber of the same character as that which has hitherto been imported. Of this land, some 2,000,000 acres could be put under timber without decreasing the home production of live stock by more than 0.7 per cent, and it would ultimately give employment to at least ten times the number of men now employed by grazing.

Afforestation is, of course, a slowly moving work, but, if it is slow it is extraordinarily sure. Thus eighty years represents the average rotation, but, from the fifteenth year onward, the scheme such as that which the committee proposes would begin, if not to be profitable, at any rate to make some returns. The more quickly growing species on the better kinds of mountain lands would begin to provide pitwood, the securing of which, in sufficient quantities, was one of the problems of the war. And then, by the fortieth year, the plantations made in the first ten years alone would contain, it is estimated, enough timber to keep the pits supplied in emergency for two years. At the end of forty years the scheme would be self-supporting.

All during the war, and for a long time after the armistice was signed, one of the great difficulties confronting the authorities in dealing with the question was the shortage of labor. At one time, over 10,000,000 young trees were awaiting transplantation, and it was not until the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries had appealed to women to come forward and tackle the matter, that the situation was met. How far it has been met permanently, remains to be seen. Forestry is not a familiar field of labor, and a certain amount of educative work may have to be carried on to familiarize the workman with its advantages as a calling. The matter, however, is already receiving the attention of the authorities, and will find due adjustment in that general settlement in the field of national labor which is being so earnestly sought.

### The Community Pageant

PEOPLE of an enlightened age may scorn the pageantry and paraphernalia with which the medieval monarch was wont to array himself; they may smile at the Field of the Cloth of Gold and at Caesar's triumphal entries; they may ridicule the tawdriness of the London Lord Mayor's show; but the growing popularity of the modern community pageant, with its quaint portrayal of other days, betrays a lurking fondness in the democratic breast for things of pomp and circumstance. But the pageant, refurbished as it is to suit modern tastes, is not all frolic and fun. Indeed, it is fast assuming functions of no little significance in the progress of society. Who knows whether it will not some day become as deeply embedded in the social system as the guild pageantry of another age, when, with solemn regularity, black-faced Herod of the Mysteries would ramp and rage each year across the humble craftsmen's stage, while the comic element of the play waxed facetious over grave matters?

There has, in fact, been found much scope for the pageant, both as an expression of art and as a form of community enterprise. The possibilities of it have been studied by the artistic fraternity to such good effect that the métier of pageant-master has been definitely established. Thus a community is able to undertake a pageant, even when no promising impresario is available in the locality, by enlisting the services of a professional producer experienced in all matters of pageantry, from flouces to flash lights. The result is that pageant-planning develops its rules, and the rules make for finish and satisfaction. The pageant has its natural mise-en-scène of green sward and foliage, perhaps amid mountains, or mingled with masonry. It is a setting that unlooses the imagination of the spectators with greater ease than the cleverest stage-craft of the indoor theater. The performers, deployed over the extensive foreground, fill readily their allotted rôles, which demand but little histrionic address, each individual merging into the one graceful picturesque whole. Thus, by division of labor and unlimited help, a community may attempt the sublime without approaching the ridiculous and create with unequivocal success a spectacle of fantasy and charm.

But however brilliant and artistic may be the pageant, from the spectator's standpoint, the social functions which it performs are of greater import and usefulness. How many well-known and little-known townspeople, men, women, and children, move in those stately tableaux, some as Indians, with sleek hair and feathers, prancing around with tomahawk; others in Puritan knee-breeches and square-toed shoes; others in hoop-skirts and ringlets? And with what enthusiasm have they met, day by day, to drill and to rehearse? And what unseen hive of industry has stitched and dyed the fluttering robes of dancers that glide, noiseless as nymphs, through the steps of the ballet; and prepared the quaint jumble of dress of all periods that form links in the great panorama? How much time and thought has been cheerfully devoted to the designing, the music, the endless equipment? Indeed, the pageant has few equals in its manner of drawing the townsfolk together in friendly and disinterested cooperation. Citizens ransack their musty records for historic incident that formerly was left for the delectation of men of research; school children discover that history is not confined to parchment and pipe-rolls, but is staring at them from every acre of their district, while local literateurs are taught to find themes for the pen in plenty

all around them. Moreover, the unwonted labor called for from a host of performers and workers reveals talent on all hands that, until then, had remained latent.

While the future development of the community pageant is still uncertain, this form of enterprise has already established claims to increasing favor. It has demonstrated that there are better ways of promoting good will and public service than by mere attention to business interests; it has proved that there is much to be gained by a community that finds time to provide its own recreation; and it has fostered the idea that the summer pageant need not form the only field for community amusement, but that other artistic methods and other seasons may yield equally happy results.

### Notes and Comments

ONE can hardly fail to sympathize with the Australians and New Zealanders who object to the commercial use of the name "Anzac," a puzzling word until one knows that it is made of the initial letters of the "Australian and New Zealand Army Corps," and its wide appearance on bottles and in advertisements. Yet it is doubtful that any vigor of objection can legally prevent the abuse. History offers a parallel case in the word "Yankee," which has been applied to a long and miscellaneous list of objects that were expected to sell better under that title. Perhaps they did. The important thing, as a suggestion of comfort to the Australians and New Zealanders, is that the word remained superior to such uses, and is today as honorable a term as anyone can desire. So it will probably be with Anzac, and those who meet it in commercial use will be constantly reminded of its finer and permanent meaning.

How the word "Anzac" was first used is, of course, a little story in itself. It is a story of telegraphic code, as a matter of fact, for Anzac was merely Sir W. R. Birdwood's code word, chosen by him to serve as telegraphic address for the Australian and New Zealand corps when he took command. He may not have realized that, in coining a word from the initial letters of important distinguishing words, he was following a well-known method of advertising experts in devising trade names for goods of particular quality; nevertheless, the Anzacs were "the goods," and they deserved, as they received, the name which they, and nobody else, could make famous.

THE exigencies of the theater produce some odd trades, as appears in the account of a dealer who collected old tall hats for the use of a vaudeville performer. The tall hats were an incidental item in a wide miscellany of outworn and discarded things that thus found a new sphere of ephemeral utility. At every performance, in this case, the actor needed a tall hat for the sole purpose of having it smashed; and these hats the dealer supplied him. They came from all sorts of sources, each in its separate box and in reasonably good condition, but each had been worn until it was, on close inspection, noticeably out of style. The comedian bought them for a nominal sum, as silk hats go, but leaving a profit to the dealer; and each night one of them was smashed beyond recognition; to the great delight of the audience. An odd end, in many cases, to what had been an otherwise highly dignified social life!

AFTER the so-called Colonial furniture, which really continued well into the eighteenth century, came a time in America when a present-day decorator has termed the "Ulysses S. Grant period," of which the household goods are bought and cherished by no modern collector. No one today seeks to recover for home use the what-nots, the worsted-worked mottoes, the wax flowers under a glass globe, or the walnut furniture that went with them. Yet they have a market, oddly developed by an invention that would have greatly surprised the not very distant generation that used them. The motion picture producers have given them a new value, and everything that was customary in an American household of the "Ulysses S. Grant period" is now being collected and sold again to be arranged and photographed for the stage, setting of motion picture plays. Thus the motion picture, which is so fond of thinking itself a boon to humanity, appears, without realizing it at all, as a boon to second-hand furniture dealers.

REFERRING to the works of Herman Melville, whose centenary has just been celebrated, somebody who evidently knows the author better than most who have lately written about him expresses surprise that his novel, "Israel Potter," has so generally escaped mention. It contains, he says, memorable and vivid pen pictures of Benjamin Franklin and John Paul Jones in Paris; a remarkable description of the sea fight between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis; and an unforgettable conversation between Israel, the titular hero, and George III in England. Perhaps the publicity of the centenary may set more moderns to reading Melville, and his queerly named characters, Tommo, Kory-Kory, Mehevi, Marnoo, Dr. Long Ghost, Queen Pomare, Captain Ahab, Stubb, Flask, Queequeg, and others, will recover something of their old-time popularity. A little more than half a hundred years ago practically everybody who read fiction was well acquainted with them.

QUITE naturally, the report that British manufacturers of textiles and metal work are getting together with organized art interests in England, to secure the cooperation of artists in treating worthy designs for their products, calls to the mind of an editorial writer the long-standing distinction between art and commerce, the contempt of the artist for the tradesman, and all the rest of it. The idea, if it ever was held at all by the finer minds in either activity, is certainly better lost than kept. There is no danger that art will suffer in the realm of painting and sculpture because artists devote themselves with sincerity to beautifying utilitarian objects; in fact, it might be plausibly argued that the slogan, "Art for art's sake," has been made a poor excuse for some mighty slovenly work by individuals; and that, in its best use, it applies as well to designing a gingham or a poster as it does to painting a picture or modeling a statue.